A. L. Bancroft & Co
721 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. V. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872. NO. 48.

The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

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YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

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And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

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Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management. The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

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Woodland, July 20th, 1872. jy20-tf

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D. RAY, M. D.,

Returns thanks for the very liberal patronage received during the last six or seven years, and hopes that the uniform success attending his practice will warrant a continuation of the same. Office and residence as heretofore.

Woodland, April 1st, 1872. oc5-3m

J. LAMBERT,

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se21-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se21-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. se14

DRS. JACKSON & BELINGE,

SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.

OFFICE:—In rooms formerly occupied by Peirson & Jackson, Odd-Fellows Block, Woodland.

Dr. Jackson's residence—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues.

Dr Belinge's residence—Capitol Hotel. se14

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,
se14] SACRAMENTO. [3m

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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COFFROTH & HARPER,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. au17-3m

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. au10-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. au10-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. au10-3m

W. D. CHILSON,

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DRS. MEHRING & ROSS,

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OFFICE—In rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Furniss, Main street, opposite the College, up stairs.

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Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. oc12-3m

Pedagogical Resort alias Mississippi Hospitality.

[Written for The Yolo Democrat.]

If I were well gifted with the varied and descriptive powers of a Scott and the simple and elegant style of a Dickens, I could, forsooth, rest complacent in the attempt at doing my theme justice; but as Dame Nature has not been so benevolent I am forced to invoke the Muse of antiquity, to inspire my quill with romantic inspiration, viz., love and sentimentalism—with their insipient, proximate and ultimate characteristics and effects; a knowledge of which is essential to the merits of our theme.

On the evening of the 4th instant, as twilight bade the day depart, two youths (if youths they were), Homer W. and Waverly S., with joyous thoughts and aspirations latent within their breasts, wended their way toward Hungry Hollow—a place of world-wide celebrity for its literary atmosphere and Southern hospitality. Homer, a young man of commanding dignity and affable appearance among those of the opposite sex, expressed his intense desire to reach his destination by giving once in fifteen minutes a deep sepulchral sigh. The old adage is: "Actions speak louder than words," but Homer thought—or Waverly did—that sighs sometimes indicate stronger emotions than actions.

Waverly, a young man of a not very prepossessing appearance, not having the qualities or characteristics of pleasing the fair sex, or exciting their risibles, though enthusiastic on reaching his destination, did not manifest suspense and impatience by such awful sighs, as—ah, me! oh, mercy! I wish—Thus they rode leisurely on, talking and sighing, laughing and singing. Amid the faithful and changing woods, Homer, as if his thoughts were heavenly, said: "Waverly, what a nice time we will have." "A nice time, in what respect, Homer?" asked Waverly. "Why, you know that Misses Oristella P. and Flossy Q. will greet us on our arrival; do you not?" "No, exclaimed Waverly, his emotions choking him, "I thougut that Miss Oristella resided in the land of the woods?" "So she does retorted Homer, but she and Miss Flossy have become so independent; have such aversion to washing dishes, and, moreover, are such strict advocates of woman's rights, that they have concluded to teach school. So you see they are following the same monotonous profession that we are. Just at this moment the effulgent rays from the far off mansion to which they were hastening, burst through the misty haze of the dim twilight. "I will bet you the cigars," said Waverly, "that that light is the one to which we are going!" "I will take that bet," said Homer. Seconds lapsed into minutes and minutes into hours, when finally Waverly said: "You will buy the cigars the next opportunity you have;" to which Homer replied he "had a different light in view;" and so this was the last of cigars.

"A few moments more," said Homer, "and I will—I see her now; her raven locks hanging lazily about her swan-like neck." "Hold on my young man, do you rent land on this ranch, or are you a Freesoiler?" said Homer to Waverly. "No," replied the generous youth, "but I guess I can look at that young lady without being so rich as that?" "Not much," Homer replied, "I have the exclusive right to look at her, and none else. They are now at the gate." Waverly, with an elastic step, jumped from the buggy and commenced to detach the gallant steed from the vehicle. Homer, as if made of bronze, sat erect, gazing intently through the window, at the object of his ideal beauty. "Homer," said Waverly, "I say, come on and let's take this horse to the stable!" Homer sat motionless. "Come on," said Waverley, "Are you thunder-struck or charm-struck?" Homer only answered with a big sigh. "Homer, what is the matter with you?" again exclaimed Waverly. "What did you say, Waverly?" retorted Homer, as he gently dragged himself from the buggy, humming, "There's a light in the window for me." These young gents having dusted themselves, (for, indeed, they were Free-soilers,) prepared for their advent, which they made through the beautiful lawn shaded with every variety of evergreen. Is it possible that between the chivalric spirits of these aspiring youths, a contention should arise as to who should rap at the door? Suffice it to say that such did arise; but the diffidence of Waverly overcame the anxiety of Homer, and the latter gently leaned his fingers to the ebony door. As good luck would have it, the gentle rap was silenced by Miss Flossy Q., who, upon opening the door, stood aghast, and exclaimed, "Is that you, Homer? Being ushered in amidst the rapacious devourers of literature, for all seemed to be analyzing the philosopher's stone, Homer and Waverly paid their apt addresses to Mrs. D., who it is to be here remarked, was a lady of the highest Southern type, possessing both literary cultivation and social refinement. Thus it is or was natural that these chivalric sons or Cupid, should delight in this their marooning excursion, especially when Mrs. D. had under her supervision others of the fair sex, imbibing the true characteristics of Southern damsels. Having passed upon each other the entire catalogue of flattering encomiums, and exhausted the list of the most fashionable smiles, Morpheus began to assert his authority, and one by one the happy party, began to disperse, leaving behind them the sympathetic smile of loveliness, to cheer them while they reclined upon Morpheus' downy pillow, through the silent vale of chaos.

"Homer," said Waverly, as they retired to do homage to Morpheus, "My destiny for weal or woe is sealed. Upon Oristella, the rising star that you beheld this evening, depends my eternal bliss or wretchedness. She, like Venus, herself attracts every impulse of my nature, and causes my soul instinctively to wander as an obsequious sattelite around the centre of her radiance; and if by chance the fates should decree that my hope should revolve in the dust, I would fly to the shades of despair, so that I might not be tempted by her brilliancy!"

"Keep quiet, Waverly, you will have a splendid opportunity to execute your ethereal designs on to-morrow."

Mrs. D. is always ready for such emergencies; she will have some plan by which we can arrange such matters. So saying, Homer and Waverly dreamed a dream of romance that night.

It is night! The vespers of evening are chiming their chimes to disturb the sublimity of Nature's silence.

But, stop! in the twinkling of an eye Nature's dark mantle is thrown aside, and "rosy-fingered morn" asserts her supremacy. What a panoramic view is presented to the eyes of Waverly and Homer as they pace the beautiful lawn before them, and glancing with a vivid imagination upon the towering landscapes which lie before their eager vision. "What a glorious time," said Homer to Waverly, "we will have today; I do hope that Mrs. D. will suggest that we take a stroll upon those hills this pleasant morning."

Just at that moment Homer and Waverly were summoned around a sumptuous table to partake of the luxuries of Mrs. D's handsome selection. But how could they eat? Homer looked wall-eyed, and Waverly cross-eyed at the brilliants that decked the opposite side of the table; they longed to hear their anticipated order of exercises from Mrs. D., in order that their diffidence might be somewhat relieved. At last their wishes were realized. (Mrs. D.) "Young gentlemen, would'nt you like to take the girls a-riding upon those beautiful hills this morning?" At first, Homer, owing to his diffidence, was somewhat disinclined to accede to the proposition; but seeing that Waverly, was exulting over it, so much so that you could hear his heart beat from one end of the table to the other, he acquiesced in the same. The fairies on the other side seemed dreadfully tickled over it also. The next half-hour saw Homer and Waverly, with their well-arrayed steeds at the lawn gate, ready for their equestrinnes. But with what chagrin did Waverly eye his Oristella, when in the act of assisting her on her "Nellie Blithe," she observed, "Why, Waverly, you have the surcingle underneath the saddle!" Waverly's face, at this time, was like the chameleon, but resolving that he had never placed as many as a-half dozen such institutions on the back of a four-footed beast, he consoled himself with the retrospection that he had come from the "clime of the East," the land of the South, and mounted his frisky sorrel, "Impatience," and rode off with his Oristella with the dignity of a major.

It is needless to assert that Waverly's heart was beating faster and louder than ever; for his breast was filled with both joy and horror at the thought that he should have to pass through such a crisis, before his weal or woe for life should be decreed.

We shall leave unnoted the minor coincidences that attended these romance seekers, till we get, as Waverly thought, to the unsurpassable scenery of Calypso's realms.

Is it possible that Waverly's joyous feelings should once more be baffled? Could Waverly realize that in assisting his Oristella from her "Nellie Blithe" he should be sprawled supinely upon his back by the counteraction of gravity: and, moreover, roll unmercifully down one of these beautiful landscapes amid derision and laughter? No, but *mirabile visu*.

A few moments more, and we find our lovers of fiction and truth seated by the side of a bubbling sulphur spring. With apposite phraseology they pass their commendations upon the rippling brooklet and surroundings; and with a cunning glance at each other, we see Homer and Flossy winding their course around the rugged declivities as happy as—and Waverly and Oristella, ascending the cypress-shaded cañon, as serious and attentive as the shady boughs which decked their pathway. Waverly's feelings becoming almost uncontrollable, said: "Miss Oristella, would you not like a seat upon this beautiful rock under this hanging myrtle? I know you are wearied, after having braved these ugly rocks so long and well?" To this proposal Miss O. readily acceded. "Is there a time, above another that is peculiarly propitious to mortal man?" thought Waverly; "if so, I will avail myself of this chance to make my dread secret known." Just as he was being choked with his terrible utterance, Miss Oristella proposed that they should proceed farther, to which he acceded in action but not in words; at the same time begging mighty Jupiter to deliver him from such an ordeal. But 'ere they had gone much farther his courage he excused, and he resolved to make another effort to relieve himself of the load which was weighing him to the earth. Finally, Miss Oristella, with a long sigh—Oh, me! seated herself, almost exhausted, upon another toy of Mother Earth, with Waverly by her side (who had been assisting her) and began to look pensively at Waverly; "Are you not tired?" said she. "Yes," said her humble gallant, and looking mournfully up into Osistella's lovely face, said: "And can't you help me? I will do all within my power, Little Mischief, to help you!" "Well, exclaimed Waverly, "I have a——" Oristella, seeming to anticipate what was coming, jumped up, and said: "Waverly, come on, I will help you up this mountain or hill, if you are so tired as all that." "Great Heavens! Great God! How can I stand it! Confound it, I don't want her to assist me up that hill, but I wished she would stop long enough for me to tell her what——

"Seated again, are you!" cried Waverly, as he looked longingly upon the object of his affection. "Yes, Waverly, I do not believe I can go any further, let us sit here and rest a long time." "This," thought Waverly, "is the happy time." (Yes, the Fates have decreed it to be the time, but not happy.) A profound silence reigned around that consecrated spot, but not to last long. Miss Oristella muttered: "Waverly, I have something to tell you very important!" "Well, what is it Waverly?" "I-t, it is that I love you; and I wanted to know whether my love is reciprocated or not?

(Oristella) "You love me! ha! do you really love me! well, I declare! what was that word you used last? *resaprocated?* is that it? what does that mean?

(Waverly) "I am in earnest, Oristella, please talk with me rightly about it, will you?" (Oristella)—"Come on Waverly, Homer and Flossy are on the top of the hill." "Great jehosaphat! did you ever!" exclaimed Waverly. "I believe I will die. Ah me." At last he came up with Oristella, and said, "Will you please reconsider your action awhile ago, Miss Oristella?" (Oristella.) "I tell you Waverly, this time in earnest, I do not love you." (Waverly.) "Ah, me." (Oristella.) "I have always considered you as a friend, and nothing else, and I am surprised at your asking such a question; I am sure I never gave you any encouragement." Nothing more was said until they reached the top of the hill, where Homer and Miss Flossy had been talking like larks singing in Spring time. (Homer.) "How are you enjoying yourself, Waverly?" (Wav.) "Oh, just tolerable; I am getting a little tired and it is getting late. I expect we had better be going." No sooner was this said than they were at the foot of the hill, making haste to return home. Waverly assisted his ideal nymph upon her Nellie Blithe, with very little grace; and with much less grace did he ride by her side in going home.

Suffice it to say that Waverly was not as happy in the twilight of the 5th inst. as he was in that of the 4th.

His little verse he had composed when thinking of Miss Oristella's charms—

Fain would I, in poetical lays,
Dedicate to thee, in virgin beauty graced,
An ode of pure and spotless praise,
If this inherency, was not thus erased—

he had almost a supreme contempt for. (Mrs. D.) "Well how did you younguters enjoy yourselves?" All said splendidly, save Waverly, who by the time he entered the house, gathered a book and commenced reading. (Mrs. D.) "Now I want you young folks to prepare yourselves to go to church to-morrow." All were in favor of going, save Waverly, who muttered to himself "I'll bet I don't go." The afternoon and evening passed off slowly and monotonously to Waverly, who wished time and time again he was in his schoolroom. Homer and Flossy seemed as happy as they could be. Time passed heavily on, till the bright Sabbats morn ushered in upon the valid deep (showing the goodness and benevolence of an all-wise Creator), which outshone the angel of the Apocalypse in the noon-day sun.

Presently the venerable Mr D. came out in the corral, and seeing Waverly looking downcast, accosted him about going to church: "Are you not going to church Mr. W?" "I guess not, sir." "Oh, you had better go; you can take my buggy and horse and take Miss Oristella, and Mr. H. can take his horse and buggy and take Miss Flossy." Just at this juncture Waverly began to think that probably he could get Miss Oristella still to reconsider; so he concluded to accept the venerable Mr. D's proposition, and make a dernier resort to recover his fallen crest. So, in a few minutes they were on the go again to find (ostensibly) "treasures where moth nor rust doth not corrupt." As they approached the sacred domicil Waverly thought that now would be his chance; so he calmly and lowly said: "Miss Oristella, will you not reconsider your 'action some time ago?'" They were now almost within the church door. (Oristella.) "What do you mean, (audibly) Waverly Scott? Didn't I tell you I didn't love you? Why do you torment me so? (Still louder.) I say, are you crazy? I believe you are. Why you act like a goose. If you just intimate anything of the kind again I will ride home with Mr. W. and Flossy." (Wav.) "Oh, please don't, Miss Oristella, for they will think we have fallen out."

As luck would have it, there were no services, and hence all the better for Waverly, who would soon be from the side of his misery. As he came out of the church door he exclaimed "*mirabile dictu.*" On going home Miss Oristella would sit almost transfixed at hearing poor Waverly utter in a deep sepulcheral voice, "*mirabile dictu, mirabile dictu.*" Waverly left the arena of his til success in the grey twilight of next morning, and while he is a pedagogue of long standing, he still goes about exclaiming, "*mirabile dictu,* these maiden schoolmistresses, oh, how mean; *mirabile dictu,* these maiden schoolmistresses, oh, how mean.

It is a query of much import. It ought to agitate the public mightily, whether or not, if he goes to Stockton exclaiming *mirabile dictu,* it is the fault of *mirabile dictu,* and of the maiden too. PUER NUNE VER MOX.

The Present Prospect.

Amid the noise and confusion of the recent elections in three of the largest States, we can see no reason to despair, or be otherwise than sanguine as to the final result. The following carefully prepared list, taken from the admissions of both parties, will prove the truth of our assertion:

The whole number of votes in the Electorial College, according to the new apportionment, is 372. A majority will therefore require 187 to elect. The following States, we think, may be safely put down for Greeley:

	Votes.		Votes.
1—New York	35	10—Alabama	10
2—Missouri	15	11—Arkansas	6
3—Virginia	11	12—Delaware	3
4—Georgia	11	13—Louisiana	8
5—Kentucky	1	14—New Jersey	9
6—Maryland	8	15—New Hampshire	5
7—Tennessee	12	16—Nevada	3
8—Texas	8	17—Indiana	15
9—W. Virginia	5		

Here we have seventeen States casting 176 votes. As an offset to this, we have the following States for Grant:

	Votes.		Votes.
1—Maine	7	9—Illinois	21
2—Vermont	5	10—Minnesota	5
3—Massachusetts	13	11—South Carolina	7
4—Rhode Island	4	12—Kansas	5
5—Pennsylvania	29	13—Oregon	3
6—Ohio	21	14—Iowa	11
7—Michigan	11	15—Nebraska	3
8—Wisconsin	10		

Making 15 States and 162 votes. Now, if we class the other States as doubtful, we will have:

	Votes.		Votes.
1—Connecticutt	6	4—Mississippi	8
2—Florida	4	5—North Carolina	10
3—California	6		

A total of 34 votes. Ten of these votes will make a tie, and eleven will elect Greeley. In the five doubtful States, Greeley has by far the best chance of carrying three of them, viz: California, Connecticut and North Carolina—giving him 22 votes, or eleven more than enough to ensure his election.

In the light of these facts, we see much reason for hope on our part, and every inducement to redouble our efforts, and ensure a triumph. Let no one be discouraged by the boasts of our adversaries, but let every Democrat and Liberal do his duty at the polls on the 5th of November, and the victory will be won.—*Examiner.*

Greeley's Speech at Hamilton Ohio.

MEN OF OHIO:—I bear you joyful greetings from the people of Indiana. [Applause.] I have looked into their clear eyes, I saw the light of heaven reflected from their honest faces, and I tell you that as well as I can read men, I have read them, and I feel assured that on the night of the 8th of October next they will send forth a majestic voice on the side of National reconciliation. [Great applause.] The great Liberal wave now sweeping over the country, destined to efface all distinction of race and all past bitterness, and to wipe out all this, will scarcely find anywhere a heartier response than from that people. Last night not less than fifty thousand of them met us at Indianapolis to say that so far as their State was concerned, they speak in no equivocal voice, they are with you, they are for you, Liberals of Ohio and all other States, in declaring that, strife having ceased, hatred shall cease, proscription shall cease, disfranchisement shall cease and the whole American people, united under one flag and animated by one pathetic impulse, shall march forward once more on that career of greatness and prosperity planned and prepared for them by our revolutionary fathers. [Applause.] Those fathers, when we were but thirteen little States, scattered along the Atlantic border, as though prophetically, called themselves the Continental Army—that was the army which fought the battle of the Revolution. Though our country then covered but a narrow strip of the Atlantic seaboard, yet in spirit and aspiration the American eagle looked over across the broad land and said: "This is all mine, this shall all be planted and watered by the people who acknowledge my ascendency."

ONE GOVERNMENT AND ONE PEOPLE.

So, friends, we are resolved not merely that there shall be one Government from Texas to Maine and to Oregon, but that there shall be one willing, joyful, cordial, united people (applause)—not pinned together by bayonets, not stricken down and held prostrate by force, but all of them, North and South, East and West, rejoicing that they are Americans, and that one flag covers them all, one law rules them all, that one country embraces and enfolds them all. [Great applause.]

There is no more doubt at last that all must be as we propose. We can't hate each other forever. We cannot keep raking up stories of Andersonville, Salisbury and Libby Prison to make the people hostile in heart to those who live below the Ohio river. We shall learn at last, we shall come at last to be one people. Why not now? Seven years ago the last shot of the war was fired; seven years, and more, ago the last Confederate flag was surrendered or furled, and still we go on holding Conventions—military Conventions—to emphasize and aggrandize the triumph of a part over another part. I rejoice in that coming triumph of the whole Nation when the people of the South shall say to the North—"We rejoice that our country was not divided; that our mistaken efforts to have a Southern Confederacy were defeated; we find at last it was our destiny and our blessing to be a part of the great American people." So the North will say. Time shall be when the States south of the Ohio shall rejoice as heartily as you can rejoice that slavery has passed away forever; they will feel that the great chain was lifted from their necks, the shackels were broken which bound their limbs, when four millions of American people were liberated and made citizens of this country, where they had formerly been slaves; they will yet realize that Virginia, and the Carolinas and Georgia shall be richer and nobler, freer and purer, than they would have been so long as part of their people were held in boudage; they will realize that what was their weakness will, through emancipation, become their strength, and they will rejoice that nothing now remains to mar the unity and cloud the destiny of our country and their country.

THE BROAD BASIS OF OUR TRIUMPH.

So, then, fellow-citizens, having asked of them to surrender secession and abandon slavery, to enfranchise their colored fellow-citizens, we did everything reasonable and proper to make our triumph perfect. Now, we say, and they say: "Let hatred and bitterness, let contention and jealousy perish forever—[applause]—let us forget that we have fought; let us remember only that we have made peace; let us say that there shall be no degradation, no people over whom we triumph; our triumph is their triumph; our thiumph is the uplifting of every one of the common platforms of American liberty and American nationality; our triumph is not the triumph of a section, it is the triumph of a race, it is the triumph of the American people, casting off shackles that bound some presently and all ultimately, breaking down a wall or partition that separated us; go on to make us all in life, in heart and in purpose the people, the one people of the great American Republic.

Fellow-citizens, to this work of reconciliation I dedicate myself. For this purpose I would not feel that it was a triumph for me to be chosen your President, if any part of the American people should have a right to feel that my triumph was their degradation. I believe the triumph of the Liberal cause will be a triumph of the States that vote against it. [Applause.] That there is no country in the Union which will not be better worth living in and more valuable because they have so acted, so appealed, so been responded to by the American people that there are no longer lines of separation and alienation to divide us. To this end I have struggled since the last cannon shot was fired in the war of secession and disunion. [Cries of "That's so."] To this end I have hoped and aspired. This end seems to be not far distant.

People of Ohio, I entreat you so to act, so to speak, so to vote, that every one shall feel on the evening of the 8th of next month that he has taken a manful part toward the reconciliation of the American people to their Government, and toward the up-building, toward the perfection, the rounding out of the American Republican Nationality. [Prolonged cheers.]

BOURBON Democrats were better pleased than the Republicans themselves by the result of the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Particulars of the Death of William H. Seward.

AUBURN, October 10.—Mr. Seward, having taken cold, had been somewhat unwell for a day or two, and was on the evening of Saturday, October 5th, seized with a severe chill, and a physician was summoned to him. He had been during the Summer in his ordinary good health, suffering only from the inconvenience of muscular palsy in the arms. He had been engaged in preparing for the press his account of his recent journey around the world. The chill was that of ordinary tertian ague, accompanied by a harrassing catarrh and cough. It was followed by a fever and delirium, which lasted till late in the night.

On Sunday he was up, in the afternoon, took dinner, and passed a comfortable night. On Monday, with the exception of his cough and catarrh, he was comfortable, and dictated as usual to his assistants on the completion of his book. He played whist on Monday evening, but at 10 P. M. a slight chill occurred, followed by delirium and fever, with an aggravated catarrhal disturbance of the chest, which lasted nearly all night, his physician seeing him on this account after midnight. On Tuesday morning, after some sleep, he was better, and drove out in the afternoon, but the fever, delirium, and restlessness returned, with the cough, on Tuesday night. On Wednesday he drove out for two hours, and afterward dictated to his amanuenses as usual, though harassed all day with the cough and catarrhal affection. On Wednesday evening his cough abated for a while and there seemed a promise of a good night, but the fever, restlessness and cough returned at bedtime, and he was nearly sleepless until five o'clock, in the morning. At 4 A. M., to relieve the tedium of lying sleepless, he had his son William read the New York *Times* to him. He slep after five pretty well till 11 A. M. of to-day, though his fever kept up without any real remission.

At half-past one he was seized with great difficulty of breathing, caused by a sudden catarrhal effusion into the lungs—commencing with the right, and soon involving the left—which occasioned his death in about two hours.

He entertained no apprehensions but that he should recover from the attack of catarrhal ague till last night.

His age, the condition of muscular palsy from which he had suffered so long, and the fact that the fever was increasing upon him, together with the catarrhal disturbance, led his physician to apprehend a fatal result in the course of a week or more, yet no immediate fear was felt. His dissolution was sudden and unexpected. His intellectual faculties continued clear and vigorous to the last, save when disturbed by paroxysms of fever.

Just after an effusion from the lungs to-day, thinking it would relieve his breathing, he was, at his own desire, placed on a lounge, and bolstered up, and moved to his study, where, in the midst of his books and his literary and other papers, and surrounded by relatives and a few friends, and all his devoted dependents, he breathed his last.

For the last hour of his life, as the powers of nature were giving way, his condition became easy, and he spent the time in affectionate leave-takings of relatives and dependents, and finally sank quietly to his last rest, as if going to sleep.

BINDING THEM WITH AN OATH.—The *Post* is an advocate of fair play and desires to see justice done though the heavens fail. At the next and all subsequent elections we hope every candidate for office may succeed beyond his most sanguine expectations in securing votes, but we want those votes to be legitimate votes, honorably obtained; and whenever we discover that an attempt is being made to secure illegal votes we shall permit no feeling of friendship or desire for the success of a candidate to prevent a prompt and fearless exposure of the meditated fraud. On Saturday the *Post* published the affidavit of a laboring man, setting forth facts explanatory of the method by which business is conducted at the Government Navy Yard on Mare Island. The man swears that the overseer, Sargent, told him unless he would take an oath in the Club room that evening to vote for Grant, he could not give him employment. The *Post* leaves the attested fact for the people, while it proceeds to show that the demand of Sargent is full of significance as a key to the method adopted for compelling the employes in the yard to vote as directed by the managers. It will be remembered that last year, by means of the tapeworm ticket and the imperfect election law, the bosses were enabled to number the men and vote them like so many slaves. The uniform ticket and the Code regulations to be observed about the polls this year, compel the corruptionists to adopt other means for attaining the end desired. Sargent has unwittingly exposed the programme, which is that no man is given employment on the Government work who will not bind himself with a solemn oath to vote for Grant. We ask those who love our Republic to consider for a moment this use of the Government patronage, and explain, if they can, what there is to prevent men who will resort to such means from continuing their possession of the Government from one generation to another?—*Post.*

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS.—At a recent meeting of the Sonoma Club, Mr. Rector made the following remarks:

There is intelligence enough in the farming community of the State to transact their own business, sell their own produce, and sell it to the buyer over the heads of the middlemen. Why, gentlemen, these parasites look forward to your coming crop with as much interest as you do yourselves, for out of it they draw their sustenance, and verily, they fatten fast. To show you how you can sell your wheat at the very door of the consumer, I will relate: When I was in England I sought and made some acquaintances with gentlemen engaged in the wheat trade. I proposed that a club of farmers freight a ship, consigned to you. How much can we draw on it, and what rate of interest? The proposition was accepted and an offer of seventy per cent. with English rates of interest and exchange. Now, gentlemen, I propose a strong organization of farmers all over the State; it can be done through the farmers' clubs, as the remedy against monopoly.

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL.:

Saturday, October 19, 1872.

WITH THE DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING THAT IF ELECTED, I SHALL BE PRESIDENT, NOT OF A PARTY, BUT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, I ACCEPT YOUR NOMINATION IN THE CONFIDENT TRUST THAT THE MASSES OF OUR COUNTRYMEN, NORTH AND SOUTH, ARE EAGER TO CLASP HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM WHICH HAS TOO LONG DIVIDED THEM, FORGETTING THAT THEY HAVE BEEN ENEMIES IN THE JOYFUL CONSCIOUSNESS THAT THEY ARE AND MUST HENCEFORTH REMAIN BRETHREN.—*Greeley.*

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

J. C. SHORB.....San Francisco.
F. M. PIXLEY.....San Francisco.
JO. HAMILTON.....Placer County.
P. E. ROSE TRAIN.....San Francisco.
PETER DONAHUE.....San Mateo County.
JOHN YULE.....Placer County.

ALTERNATES.

E. E. HEWITT.....Wilmington.
A. SPERRY.....San Joaquin.
JUAN B. CASTRO.....Monterey.
ROBERT McGARVEY.....Mendocino.
JOHN DAGGETT.....Humboldt.
A. J. SPENCER.....Santa Clara.

FOR CONGRESSMAN—THIRD DISTRICT,

J. K. LUTTRELL,

OF SISKIYOU.

FOR SUPERVISOR—SECOND DISTRICT,

GEORGE H. SWINGLE.

PRESENT INCUMBENT.

THANKSGIVING.—The President has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 28th, as Thanksgiving Day.

FOR LUTTRELL.—The Colusa *Sun* hears of a number of intelligent Republicans in that county who intend to vote for Luttrell.

COLUSA RACES.—The Fall races over the Colusa course will commence on the 5th of November and continue during the week.

WELL DONE.—An election came of in South Carolina on the 16th, and to the astonishment of everybody the Democrats succeeded in electing one of the Congressmen.

LINCOLN FOR GREELEY.—After all the denials of the Radicals that Robert Lincoln, son of the late President, is for Greeley, Mr. Lincoln comes out and says that he is firm in that direction.

REMOVING THE IRON.—The Marysville *Appeal* says the iron and ties on the California Pacific Railroad, between that city and Knight's Landing, are being taken up and removed to the latter place.

J. W. COFFROTH'S FUNERAL.—There was an immense concourse at the obsequies of the late J. W. Coffroth. As many as ten thousand persons took a last look at the corpse as it lay in state at the Capitol on Sunday.

ON THE STUMP.—Judge Johnson, of this place, has been appointed by the State Central Committe to canvass the district in company with Mr. Luttrell. He spoke here, and made the opening speech at Davisville on Thursday evening.

"AMATEUR".—This old favorite for October is at hand, published by Lee & Walker 922 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. It is different from many of the musical publications of the country in the fact of containing a large amount of literary musical reading besides its full quantity of sheet music. Single number, 10 cts; per year, $1.

CONSISTENCY.—The Rads claim to have carried North Carolina because that party has elected (by frauds, however,) the Governor, while a large majority of the Legislature and Congressmen elected are Democrats. On the same principle the Democrats have carried Indiana, having elected the Governor, though the Legislature, a part of the Congressmen and the rest of the State ticket are Radicals.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—Is in every respect a first class musical magazine. It is published monthly and contains during the year upwards of seventy-two pieces of new and choice music, written by the best authors, which if bought in sheet form would cost over eighteen dollars, besides musical stories and articles of the highest interest to all. It is published at $1,00, by W. W. Whitney, Toledo, O.

THE SACRAMENTO TROT.—The great trot between "Goldsmith Maid" and "Occident" advertised to come off at Sacramento on the 16th, was won by "Goldsmith Maid" in three straight heats—time 2:20½, 2:20¼, 2:23½. On the first heat "Occident" was only two lengths behind his world-renowned competitor—a great deal to brag of and nothing of which to feel ashamed. It will not surprise us if he beats "Lucy" at Alameda on the 26th!

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—We have been sent from the enterprising house of M. Gray, 633-25 Clay Street, San Francisco, a pair of beautiful children's songs, entitled "God Bless Papa" and "Loving Hearts Around You, Mother." These peices are exactly suited to many of the young pupils in this vicinity, and may be had, with any other pieces, as well as all kinds of musical instruments and everything in the line, by sending orders as above.

MALEDICTION ON BOOTH.—Some of the Radicals are venting their direst maledictions on the head of Governor Booth because he stated in a speech in San Francisco the other day that the present political contest was one between capitalists and monopolists on the one hand and the honest toiling masses on the other. This is true as holy writ and we honor the man who utters it, be he Democrat or Republican. No proposition can be plainer to a discerning mind, and this fact accounts for the best men of the Republican party leaving that organization and joining the Liberal Republican party.

THE WAR COMMENCES.—Van Dusen, or Dusenbury—an orator—followed Mr. Foulks, a Federal office-holder, in the speaking on Saturday night. From Mr. Dusenberry, or Mr. Van Dusenburg, or whatever his name may be, we learn that Fort Sumpter has been fired upon, and that the rebel hosts, led on by that fighter from the Nobs known as General Horace Greeley, are about to endeavor to destroy the best government that ever existed. When Colonel P. H. Sibley followed the two above-named gentlemen, the last lingering doubt was removed, and we all realized that at last the horrors of war were upon us. In fancy we could hear the clamors of battle, and snuff the ensanguined airs of the field of carnage; and the clang of arms and the wails of the dying complete the terrible picture.

Luttrell's Canvass.

Hon. J. K. Luttrell is making a splendid canvass in this district, and, if we mistake not, is knocking Mr. Coghlan's pins from under him wherever he has traveled over the same road, and indeed, in the minds of all honest, well-informed men, irrespective of party affiliation. Mr. Luttrell addressed our citizens for a short time on Wednesday evening, and in the half-hour he occupied did more to enlighten the people upon the corruptions in high places in the Government, and upon the grasping tendency and practices of moneyed corporations, than all the other speakers of the campaign in this locality. He charges home in the enemy, proving his statements by official documents, in most instances—always with the best of evidence. His is not a personal warfare against a political opponent, but a battle for the rights of the people which are being trodden under foot by monopolies all over the land, and especially here in California. He made a scathing review of Mr. Coghlan's course in Congress, especially his vote upon the Goat Island bill; showed plainly and clearly that he had misrepresented his constituents in that particular—that not only in this instance had he voted directly against the interests of the people of his district, but cited, particularly, his vote upon the bill imposing a heavy duty upon the article of jute, from which our grain sacks are manufactured, and which previous to the last session of Congress was free from duty. The consequence of the passage of that bill is, that sacks which before were worth here twelve to thirteen cents, went up to eighteen and nineteen cents. This alone should turn every farmer's vote against Mr. Coghlan. It is another of the enormities practiced upon the people by the rings and corners created by capitalists to enrich themselves at the expense of the toiling farmer. It is of a piece with the grain ring, the freight ring, and the other combinations to cheat labor of its honest gains. And such men as Coghlan represent the interests of all the monopolists and speculators in and out of Congress who work out their ends through such men holding seats and votes in that now ignoble body. Mr. Luttrell, on the other hand is a man of the people—of and for the people. He has made a record in the Legislature which proves this, and if the voters of the Third District want to be represented in Congress by a man who does not fear monopolists, who cannot be bought or controlled by them; who will, if elected carry out their wishes, and demand that not only shall the people have their rights, but also that contracting parties with the Government shall be forced to fulfill their obligations made with the people through the Congress of the United States. We shall refer to this subject again.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The telegraph has created the impression that, at the recent election in Conneticut, the Grant party made large gains. The Hartford *Times* tells a different story. It says:

The Liberal party has gained largely in the local town elections in Conneticut, to-day. We gain 201 in Meriden; we carry Danbury by 250, last Spring Republican by 85; the old stanch Republican town of Brookline goes for the Greeley ticket by 14; New Canaan Liberal for the first time in 15 years; Middleton by 300; Waterbury by 500; Andover a gain; Bristol, Windsor, Locks, Ridgefield, New Milford, Liberal, and old Suffield by 76. Towns which have been invariably Republican for nearly twenty years have now elected the Greeley ticket. In other strong Administration towns their majorities are reduced one-half. The State is largely Liberal. Even that Gibralter of Radicalism, the town of Windham, goes Liberal, and Vernon's 300 Grant Republican majority is cut down to 201, and Manchester's 150 is cut down to nine. In Hartford, Mr. Stillman, the salaried and managing town officer, was on both tickets, as were also several other important officers, so that little interest was manifested, and a light vote polled each party giving about an equal number of votes.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the night of the 13th instant four persons were killed by an accident on the Central Railaoad, near Truckee, of which the telegraph, on the 14th, gave the following account:

"Last night, as the eastward-bound passenger train arrived at a point about a quarter of a mile west of this place, the tender of the engine jumped the track, throwing the mail, baggage, and express cars down an embankment, totally demolishing them, and killing instantly Van Warmer, the messenger of Wells, Fargo and Co.; Captain Taylor, guard, and Mr. Houk, postal agent, whose head was terribly crushed, leaving nothing but the face. D. G. Marshall, conductor, was caught between the baggage car and sleepers, and his body nearly severed in twain. The bodies were taken to Sacramento for burial. Mr. Miner, brakeman, was also fatally injured, his right thigh being crushed in a terrible manner. The train boy was slighlty injured. No passengers were injured. The wreck is a frightful sight."

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The *Mail* has succeeded in erecting a "pyramid" of what it calls "Republican States;" but in order to do so found it necessary to include in the structure—West Virginia, an overwhelmingly Democratic State; North Carolina, known and admitted to have elected a large majority of Democratic members to the Legislature, with a majority of Democratic Congressmen, and where it is known the Radical Governor was counted in only by the most glaring frauds; Connecticut, which it will be seen by an article on our first page from the Hartford *Times*, has gone largely Liberal, and *not* Radical; and Indiana, where Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by nearly a thousand majority. Our neighbor must be hard up for building material.

GRANT'S HORSES.—We are told by Coghlan, in his speeches in defense of the Grant administration, that Ulysses is very poorly supplied with horses. At present, says Mr. Coghlan, the stable of General Grant, owned by the people, contains only three horses, two of which are old, broken down plugs not worth a hundred and fifty dollars apiece, and one miserable scrub of a creature that would not sell for forty dollars! Johnny says he would'nt ride behind that team of horses from Woodland to Davisville for a thousand dollars! And we believe him, because the "team" that brought him up here on Saturday night, was furnished by the Railroad Company, and was a much more comfortable and stylish affair than the one first described.

COGHLAN ON GRANT'S RELATIVES.—Coghlan, in his speech of Saturday night, undertook to give us full explanations and refutations in regard to the charge that the Dent family and the Grant family were feeding at the public crib. He tried to draw our minds away from the numerous Dents and Grants, by admitting that there were many distant relatives, such as cousins of the third degree, brothers-in-law, etc., but he never once mentioned the name of John Dent, Lew. Dent, Fred. Dent, Abel R. Corbin, nor any of the other close relatives. Evidently Johnny was too busy in the Railroad interest to learn much about Grant's kin folks.

MR. ROYSDON.—A. W. Roysdon, Esq., who spoke here on the same evening with Mr. Luttrell, is a very energetic speaker. He talked for over an hour, principally upon national matters. He was followed by Judge Johnson, who kept the attention of the crowd till the arrival of Mr. Luttrell, of whose remarks we have spoken elsewhere.

TROT POSTPONED.—The grand trot by "Occident" and "Lucy," heretofore advertised to take place at Alameda on the 23d, is postponed till Saturday the 26th.

Coghlan the Orator.

The speech of Congressman Coghlan on Saturday night was expected by his friends to have been a master-piece of evasiveness, and the general expectation was that in rendering an account of his doings in the last Congress he would show at least a considerable amount of talent in confusing the public as to his record as a faithful servitor of the Railroad monopolists. But the truth is, that however adroit the gentleman may be in the tricky ways of a Railroad Attorney, he has not the ability to handle any part of such a subject before an assembled public, under the eyes and in the hearing of a mixed assemblage of citizens among whom are many persons capable of detecting the flimsiness of his arguments and the utter falseness of his facts. He denied the charge of having favored the monopolists on the Goat Island question by asserting that he was only in favor of the Bill *leasing* the ground to the Railroad Company. His argument and defense on this point were like the reply of the schoolboy when another little urchin went up and informed the teacher that Jimmy Jinkins had called him a liar. "I didn't do no sich a thing; I said he was *a story*," said the accused with an air of vindicated innocence and triumphant acquittal. Does Mr. Coghlan suppose that the ordinary average voters of this part of the country are so stupid as not to know that a lease to the Railroad Company is just the same as a gift? Does he have the unmitigated stupidity to suppose for an instant that the people are not well acquainted with the fact that when the Railroad power gets actual possesion of a public bond, or island, or any other public property, they have the power to keep it forever, or as long as they choose to keep Congress, the Judiciary and the State Legislatures filled with their attorneys? Is Mr. Coghlan not aware of the fact that the Railroad Companies always collect in cash their freight charges and other enormous bills against the Government, while they never pay or allow as offsets against them the large amounts of interest due by them to the government on their mortgages? Does he not know that they have only one way of dealing with the United States, or any State government, and that this single method consists in extracting large sums, enormous gifts, loans, subsidies, etc., from the public, in return for which not one cent has ever been paid?

Does Mr. Coghlan imagine himself capable of hoodwinking the public and blinding them to the fact that he is one of the persons employed to sustain and advance the interests of that monopoly which is the most dangerous and only real threat to our liberty on this coast? The gentleman evidently has the organ of credulity largely developed, if we may judge him by his speech of last Saturday night, and it is equally evident that he is extremely deficient in understanding—so deficient and ignorant as to believe that a superficial man like himself may blind the public to the fact that he was sent to Congress by a fraud on the part of his ring backers which will live forever in the history of the infamies practiced since the power of the railroad monster has attempted to take possession of the public officials, from the departmental headquarters at Washington down to the petty officials of Navy Yards at such places as Vallejo, Mare Island, etc. We cannot believe that Mr. Coghlan came up either to the expectations of his friends or his opponents on Saturday evening. Nor is it possible to believe that our candidate, Luttrell, could have the least fear in the world of meeting such an intellectual pigmy in any kind of a controversy.

It is safe to say that the speeches of Saturday night were very *fatigueing* in their effect on that class of Republicans who are beginning to have doubts as to where they are being led by the monopolists. It is also an assured fact that the many Democrats and Liberal Republicans who attended the meeting came away satisfied that their principles were unscathed and their motives uninjured by the weak attacks of the four orators of the occasion.

By the way, it has been remarked of late that oratory, whether considered as an inspiration or an accomplishment, has degenerated sadly in this age; so that now, oftentimes, the orator more frequently demolished Englishes grammar than the objects of his real attack.

HAGAN IN A LUDICROUS POSITION.—The Stockton *Republican* has the following in regard to this individual. He formerly resided in this county. We publish it that our readers may know how the backslider is being rewarded:

A little incident overtook Judge Hagan at the town of Felton, the other day, which is worth placing on paper. Since the Judge has left the party of reform he has been active in the cause of Grant, Cameron, Murphy & Co., dealers in subsidies, Senatorships, Custom House general order business, and who have recently added to their avocation the agency for serving Blatant Duncan Conventions and buying O'Conor votes. The Judge has found it necessary to tell what he knows about Grant's Democracy, and so he went over to Felton to convert the people to his way of thinkiug. On reaching the town he found quite a little assemblage, to which, after introduction, he delivered what he considered a telling Grant speech, after the fashion of Mosby & Co. With a grand peroration he wound up. To say the Judge expected nine cheers for Hagan and three for Grant would be but the simple truth. But they did not come. For an instant the silence was almost painful, then some one proposed three cheers for Greeley and Brown. Instantly the hills echoed the enthusiastic cheers. After the cheers the audience called for Mr. Evans, a prominent Democrat of Felton. The gentleman went on the stand and read Judge Hagan's Greeley speech, delivered in this city in the early part of August. The Judge found himself in a most ludicrous position, from which his efforts to extricate himself were vain. After the crowd had laughed awhile it dispersed, cheering for Greeley and Brown.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM HUMMEL, PETER HUMMEL and WILLIAM KNOX, under the firm name of HUMMEL & CO., in the Barbering business and Bath House, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM HUMMEL,
PETER HUMMEL,
WILLIAM KNOX.

Woodland, October 10th, 1872.

NOTICE.

The business will be continued by P. HUMMEL and W. KNOX, who respectfully ask a continuance by the public of their patronage.

HUMMEL & KNOX.

Woodland, October 10th, 1872. oct9-4w

GRAND TROTS.

GOLDSMITH MAID AND OCCIDENT!

OCCIDENT AND LUCY.

—THE—

Fastest Trotters in the World!

AT SACRAMENTO,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16,

Purse, $7,500.

Trotting Race—Mile heats, three in five.

Budd Doble enters.....b.m. Goldsmith Maid
J. L. Eoff enters.....b. g. Occident

AT TREAT'S TRACK, ALAMEDA,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26,

Purse, $7,500.

Trotting Race—Mile heats, three in five.

O. A. Hickok enters.....b. m. Lucy
J. L. Eoff enters.....b. g. Occident

EXCURSION TICKETS to these Trots will be sold by all agents of Railroad Companies throughout the State.

Extra Trains and Steamboats will leave immediately after these trots, for the accommodation of persons attending the Races from a distance.

Extra Ferry Boats and Cars will be placed on the Oakland and Alameda Routes, for the accommodation of persons attending the Second Trot. The Cars land passengers within twenty feet of the Entrance to the Track.

☞ Horses will start at 2½ o'clock P.M. ☜

BAY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,

J. M. DUNCAN, President.

A. D. CARPENTER, Secretary. oct2-2w

NEW STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

We beg to inform the people of Yolo County and vicinity that we shall sell from this day on

White Rock & Lonsdale for 17 1-2c per yard,

And all other brands in Bleached and Brown Cotton in proportion.

Reps, (Wrapper Goods,) 30c.,

Of the latest styles and best material.

A BIG VARIETY OF

Japanese Stripes for 25c a yard.
Very Nice Dress Goods for 25c.
Wool Plaids from 37½ to 75c.
Merinos, for 75c.
Empress Cloth at 62½.
Alpacas from 37c to $1.00.
Water-Proof, $1.25.
French Taffeta Silk, $2.00.

VERY BIG BARGAINS IN

FLANNELS!

ALSO, IN

BLANKETS, COMFORTERS

—AND—

COVERLETS.

Colored Kid Gloves, - $1.00
Black Kid Gloves, - $1.25

LADIES' SHOES AND SLIPPERS

Of all descriptions,

At the Very Lowest Figure.

We also call attention to our gentlemen's department in

CLOTHING

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

Hats,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheap as Usual.

Give us a call and convince yourselves.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

Woodland, Sept. 20, 1872. se21-3m

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

SPECTACLES!

Made from Solid Rock and

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.

TRY THEM!

They Have No Equal!

Sold and Guaranteed by

THOMAS HOUSKWORTH & CO.,

PRACTICAL OPTICIANS,

No. 9 Montgomery Street, Lick House Block, San Francisco,

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ☜

Persons in the country can be suited with the BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES by forwarding one of their old glasses in a letter, or if they have never worn glasses, they will please state the fact, and age, health, etc. Ordinary glasses to suit all sights can be procured in the same manner oct5-3m

New Advertisements.

S. L. MONDAY,

CONSTABLE AND COLLECTOR,

Fairview, Yolo County, Cal. oct9

Administrators' Sale.

Estate of Geo. T. Champlin, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of the Order of the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, State of California, made on the Seventh day of October, A.D. 1872, in the matter of the estate of GEO. T. CHAMPLIN, deceased, the undersigned Administrator of said estate will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in one parcel, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on TUESDAY, the TWELFTH day of NOVEMBER, A.D. 1872, at Eleven o'clock A.M. of said day, at the late residence of said deceased, on the premises hereinafter described, situated in said County and State, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said intestate at the time of his death; and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired, other than or in addition to that of said intestate at the time of his death in and to all that lot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying and being in said county and described as follows, to wit: being fractional portions of the north half (½) of section thirty-one (31) in Township eleven (11) north, range three (3) east, containing ninety-one and eighty-hundredths (91 80-100ths) acres, and bounded as follows: "Beginning at a point on the Hardy Grant line 34.50 chs. east of the range line between ranges 2 and 3 east; thence running north 40 deg. 30 min.; west 22.50 chs.; thence north 79 deg., east 12.50 chs. to the river; thence south along the river 52 deg. east, 12.50 chs. to the road, thence along the road south 15 deg. 15 min. east 8.00 chs., thence along the road south 36 deg. 45 min., east 15.80 chs to the grant line; thence west along grant 36.35 chs. to the place of beginning;"

The terms and conditions of sale are as follows: Twenty-five per cent. cash in gold coin of the United States to be paid to said Administrator on the day of sale, and the balance in like gold coin on the confirmation of the sale by said Probate Court.

EDWIN R. BUSH,

Administrator of the Estate of GEORGE T. CHAMPLIN deceased. oct19-4t

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Oct. 1st, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL ELECTION will be held throughout the State on TUESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1872, when the following officers are to be elected:

Four Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to be elected in the following manner:

One Representative in the First Congressional District, comprising the city and County of San Francisco.

One Representative in the Second Congressional District, comprising the counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Sacramento, Placer, Nevada, Alpine and Tuolumne.

One Representative in the Third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Solano, Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Sierra, Butte, Plumas, Lassen, Tehama, Colusa, Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Siskiyou, Klamath and Del Norte.

One Representative in the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Monterey, Fresno, Kern, Merced, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Mono and Inyo.

There are also to be elected six Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

And I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of $10,000.

In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State of California to be affixed. Done at Sacramento this first day of October, A.D. 1872.

(SEAL)

NEWTON BOOTH, Governor.

Attest: DRURY MELONE, Secretary of State.

Supervisors' Proclamation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF YOLO,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
WOODLAND, Oct. 8th, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election will be held throughout the County of Yolo on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of NOVEMBER, A.D. 1872, when the following officers are to be voted for:

ONE REPRESENTATIVE in the Third Congressional District within which the County of Yolo is situated, and also SIX ELECTORS of President and Vice President of the United States.

There will also be elected ONE SUPERVISOR in the Second Supervisors' District, comprising the Precincts of Merritt, South Putah, North Putah, Buckeye, East Cottonwood, West Cottonwood and Quicksilver.

GEO. H. SWINGLE,
President Board of Supervisors.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk,
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

POLLING PLACES AND ELECTION OFFICERS IN YOLO COUNTY.

It is hereby ordered that the following be and are hereby appointed Polling Places and Election Officers in the several precincts of this county, the persons appointed to serve as such during the ensuing two years:

East Grafton—Polling place, Union Hotel; Inspector, A. C. Turner; Judges, John A. Black, Carey Barney.

West Grafton—Polling place, Theodore Weyand's House; Inspector, Milton Dale; Judges, James Koch, F. Hall.

North Grafton—Polling place, Antelope Post Office; Inspector, George W. Lewis; Judges, W. J. Clarke, E. W. Dunnigan.

Cachesville—Polling place, Town of Cachesville; Inspector, John Pace; Judges, C. Nelson, J. A. Hutton.

Fremont—Polling place, House of Charles Grey; Inspector, Jackson Wilcoxson; Judges, A. G. McCormick, C. Hall.

Washington—Polling place, brick house of W. W. Hodgdon; Inspector, James S. Stevenson; Judges, John W. Huy, John Hougland.

Merritt—Polling place, School House; Inspector, R. F. Hester; Judges, H. S. Ivey, J. H. Cave.

South Putah—Polling place, Wm. McClure's house; Inspector, L. C. Drummond; Judges, George W. Carey, G. L. Luddington.

North Putah—Polling place, office of James O'Neal; Inspector, E. W. Brown; Judges, Wm. H. Marden, Wm. Brown.

Woodland—Polling place, Judge Thompson's Office; Inspector, B. Bynum; Judges, J. L. Simpson, George D. Fiske.

East Cottonwood—Polling place, Haines' store; Inspectors, L. D. Stevens; Judges, J. S. Tutt, D. B. Hurlburt.

West Cottonwood—Polling place, Joel Wood's store; Inspector, P. G. Everett; Judges, John A. Lang, Joel Woods.

Buckeye—Polling place, Harlan & Welch's store; Inspectors, F. G. Russell; Judges, L. Moody, G. M. Dameron.

Fairview—Polling place, Lafkey's blacksmith shop; Inspector, J. M. Dutton; Judges, J. B. Dunnigan, J. F. Nelson.

Quicksilver—Polling Place, California and Occidental Mine; Inspector, Thomas J. Hall; Judges, John W. Deering, L. N. Russell.

PROVISIONS OF THE CODES RELATIVE TO ELECTIONS.

SEC. 41. Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of this State relating to elections who willfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who in his official capacity knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention or violation of any of the provisions of such laws is, unless a different punishment for such act or omission is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 42. Every person who willfully causes, procures or allows himself to be registered in the Great Register of any county, knowing himself not to be entitled to such registration, is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail or State Prison not exceeding one year, or by both. In all cases where, on the trial of a person charged with any offense under the provisions of this section, it appears in evidence that the accused stands registered in the Great Register of any county without being qualified for such registration, the Court must order such registration to be canceled. [Stats. 1866, p. 299, Sec. 34.]

SEC. 43. Every person who, after being required by the Board of Judges at any election, refuses to be sworn, or who, after being sworn, refuses to answer any pertinent question propounded by such Board, touching his right or the right of any other person to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec 5.

SEC. 44. Every person summoned to appear and testify before any Board of Registration, who willfully disobeys such summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1868, p. 652, Sec. 15.]

SEC. 45. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or knowingly hands in two or more tickets folded together, or changes any ballot after the same has been deposited in the ballot box, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to, or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list, or ballots, or ballot box, for the purpose of breaking up or invalidating such election, or willfully detains, mutilates, or destroys any election returns, or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding such election or conducting such canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at such election, as to prevent such election or canvass from being fairly held and lawfully conducted, is guilty of felony. [Stats. 1855, p. 286, Sec. 1; 1858, p. 165, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 46. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote attempts to vote more than once at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Stats. 1850, p. 111, Sec. 101.

SEC. 47. Every person who procures, aids, assists, counsels, or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that the person is not entitled to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec. 8.]

SEC. 48. Every officer or Clerk of Election who aids in changing or destroying any poll list, or in placing any ballots in the ballot box, or taking any therefrom, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballots to those legally polled at such election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots polled, any other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or allows another to do so when in his power to prevent it, or carries away or destroys, or knowingly allows another to carry away or destroy, any poll list, ballot box, or ballots lawfully polled, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two nor more than seven years. [Stats 1858, p. 165, Sec. 2.]

SEC. 49. Every Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of an election, who, previous to putting the ballot of an elector in the ballot box, attempts to find out any name on such ballot, or who opens, or suffers the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to be opened or examined previous to putting the same into the ballot box, or who makes or places any mark or device on any folded ballot with the view to ascertain the name of any person for whom the elector has voted, or who, without the consent of the elector, discloses the name of any person which such Inspector, Judge, or Clerk has fraudulently or illegally discovered to have been voted for by such elector, is punishable by fine, not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. [Stats. 1863, p. 398, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 50. Every person who forges or counterfeits returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town or ward where no election was in fact held, or willfully substitutes forged or counterfeit returns of election in the place of the true returns, for a precinct, town, or ward where an election was actually held, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two nor more than ten years. [Stats. 1863, p. 339, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 51. Every person who willfully adds to, or subtracts from, the votes actually cast at an election, in any returns, or who alters such returns, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than five years. [Stats 1863, p. 339, sec. 1.]

SEC. 52. Every person who aids or abets in the commission or any of the offenses mentioned in the four preceding sections, or who, being present at or cognizant of the commission of either of such offenses, does not give information thereof as soon as practicable to the District Attorney or Grand Jury of the proper county, or to some Justice of the Peace of such county, is punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of six months, or in the State Prison not exceeding two years. [Stats. 1863, p. 339, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 53. Every person who, by force, threats, menaces, bribery, or any corrupt means, either directly or indirectly attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same, or attempts by any means whatever to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, or furnishes any elector wishing to vote, who cannot read, with a ticket, informing or giving such elector to understand that it contains a name written or printed thereon different from the name which is written or printed thereon, or defrauds any elector at any such election, by deceiving and causing such elector to vote for a different person or any office than he intended or desired to vote for; or who, being Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election, while acting as such, induces or attempts to induce, any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector intended or desired to vote, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1850, p. 110, sec. 98.]

SEC. 54. Every person who, with intent to promote the election of himself, or any other person, either:

1. Furnishes entertainment at his expense to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election;

2. Pays for, procures, or engages to pay for any such entertainment;

3. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for the purpose of procuring the attendance of voters at the polls, or for the purpose of compensating any person for procuring attendance of voters at the polls, except for the conveyance of voters who are sick or infirm;

4. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and of printing and circulating ballots, handbills, and other papers previous to such election—is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 55. Every person who, being a candidate at any election, offers or agrees to appoint or procure the appointment of any particular person to office as an inducement or consideration to any person to vote for, or procure or aid in procuring the election of such candidate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 56. Every person, not being a candidate, who communicates any offer made in violation of the last section to any person, with intent to induce him to vote for or to procure or aid in procuring the election of the candidate making the offer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 57. (§§ 84, 85, 86.) Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any officer or member of any legislative caucus, political convention, committee, primary election, or political gathering, if any kind, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for offices of honor, trust or profit in this State, with intent to influence the person to whom such bribe is given or offered to be more favorable to one candidate than another, and every person member of either of the bodies in this section mentioned, who receives or offers to receive any such bribe, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one nor more than fourteen years.

Sec. 58. Every person who by threats, intimidations, or unlawful violence, willfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meeting for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 59. Every person who willfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors or others, lawfully being held for the purpose of considering public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 60. Every person who makes, offers or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who willfully violates any of the provisions of the laws of this State relating to elections, is, unless a different punishment for such violation is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or by both.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy Clerk.

oct12-td

Justice Court Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF PUTAH Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California, before JAMES ONEAL, Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid.

The People of the State of California to D. H. ALLEN greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Putah and County of Yolo, within ten days from service of this summons, to answer unto the complaint of WILLIAM H. MARDEN and J. F. CLIFF, now on file in this office, who sue to recover from you the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, U. S. gold coin, besides the interest due thereon owing on a Promissory Note dated October 24th, A.D. 1870, due one day after date, without grace, also for the sum of Thirty-seven 96-100 dollars, balance on book account for merchandise furnished you by Plaintiff at your request as fully set forth in a complaint on file in my office. And if you fail to appear and answer, the Plaintiff then and there will take judgment against you for the aforesaid amount, together with costs and damages.

Given under my hand in Davisville, this Eleventh day of October, 1872.

JAMES ONEAL,
Justice of the Peace.

oct12-2w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ASBERRY & LAMBERT, in the Butchering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be kept at the Yolo Market for the settlement of all company accounts, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately without further notice.

JAS. ASBERRY,
W. LAMBERT.

Woodland, October 9th, 1872.

NOTICE.

The business will be continued by LAMBERT & VEIRS, who respectfully ask a continuance by the public of their patronage.

LAMBERT & VEIRS.

Woodland, Oct. 10, 1872. [4w

GREELEY & BROWN

APPOINTMENTS!

HON. WM. IRWIN

—AND—

A. W. ROYSDON, ESQ.,

Will address the people upon the political issues of the day at the following times and places:

Colusa

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, October 19, 1872.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

L. SAMUEL, No. 70 J street, is authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for this paper in Sacramento.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
E. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Monday, September 16th, 1872, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

—LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—

For Sacramento and San Francisco..*6:45 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco..†10:55 A.M.
" Knights Landing.....*11:53 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco..*3:30 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....15:08 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....*9:05 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, T. H. GOODMAN,
se21 Gen'l Sup't. G. P. & T. A.

Town and County Matters.

County Court.

OCTOBER TERM—J. A. HUTTON, JUDGE.

The following indictments were found by the Grand Jury: Charles Nangle, for robbery; John Barnes, do; James King, assault and battery; Patrick Hardy, injury to public Jail; James King and Patrick Hardy, injury to County Jail; Steve Baldwin, for grand larceny; Madison Reno and F. Penny, grand larceny; Wm. H. Brown, converting property with intent to steal; A. Howe, gaming—plead guilty and fined $100 and costs; fine paid. Henry Ricker, for keeping open bar-room on Sunday; —plead guilty and fined $25 and costs—paid. Wm. Smith, keeping house of ill fame; plead guilty and fined $100 and costs. Jack English and John Neuse, arson.

Death of Judge Thompson announced. Resolution passed adjourning Court in respect to his memory.

Court also passed resolution of respect to the memory of the late J. W. Coffroth and adjourned.

Henry Linton vs. W. D. Wristen—Case tried and submitted and taken under advisement by the Court.

The parties indicted will be tried at the following dates: E. C. Hartman, Oct. 21st; James King, 24th; Pat. Hardy, 24th; John Barnes, 23d; Parks, 28th; Theodore See, 29th; W. H. Brown, 30th; Enwright and Neuse, 25th; Reno and Penny, 30th; Steve Baldwin, 31st.

Brogan vs. Powell—Set for trial Oct. 18th.

John Cahill received naturalization papers.

Trial Jury will be in session on Monday next.

There is still a large amount of business to transact, as there are cases set all through October.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Friday noon, Oct. 18th.

Briggs, Joseph D	Parsons, Mrs J K
Briggs, J R	Reno, Henry
Clark, Grove S	Squires, R L
Gordon, Miss Delilah	Stephens, Geo
Kaufman, D P	Taggart, J H
Lee, Mrs Hattie	Whitham, S C
McGee, Temple	Willitts, Samuel
	Winthrop, Samuel

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

T. C. POCKMAN, Postmaster

ROLL OF HONOR of Clover District School for the month ending October 11th, 1872.

FIRST GRADE.	Percentage.
Sallie Rupley	97
Florence Hall	96
Dora Eagan	95
Andrew Ayers	91
Sarah Ayers	90
James Boots	90
SECOND GRADE.	
Lillian Ayers	99
Vallous La Due	98
Mary A. Smith	98
George Treblecock	96
Nellie Hall	93
Sarah B. Smith	93
THIRD GRADE.	
James M. LaDue	98
Rosa Eagan	94
Susie Rice	91

J. McEWEN, Teacher.

REDUCING STOCK AND SETTLING UP.—My patrons who are in arears on my books have been politely invited to square accounts, and some have responded, while others have not. Accounts remaining unsettled after thirty days will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. I shall also make sales during that time *at cost prices*, to reduce my stock and prepare for new goods. W. L. OGBURN.

Woodland, Oct. 19th, 1872. 19*4

ANOTHER BRICK BUILDING.—J. H. Hall is erecting a two-story brick building on the lot between Smith's furniture establishment and Nickelsburg's store. This will make a continuous row of brick buildings nearly the entire block on that side of Main street. The old building was moved to the vacant lot opposite the Capital Hotel.

CALL AND SETTLE.—As I am desirous of closing up all unsettled accounts upon my books immediately, those who know they are indebted to me are requested to call at my store at once, without further notice, and settle the same. C. D. MOHIN.*

"SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE."—We were unable to be present at the concluding portion of Mr. Ungar's lecture on the above subject, but hear it spoken of as very creditable in point of scholarly merit. Mr. U. proposes soon to start on a lecturing tour.

TENT MEETINGS.—Meetings were resumed in the Tent at Woodland on Tuesday evening, October 15th. Elder James White and wife, of Michigan, will speak on Saturday and Sunday, 19th and 20th. J. N. LOUGHBOROUGH, M. E. CORNELL.

OUT AGAIN.—It gives us pleasure to announce that Mr. A. W. Hunt, who was so severely injured some time ago by being run over by a threshing machine, is again able to be out, and has returned to Woodland.

U. A. O. D.—All members of Dodona Grove are requested to be present at the regular meeting of the Grove on Monday evening next, as business of importance will come up which must be attended to. By order

WM. KNOX, N. A.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—The Rev. Wm. H. Hill of Sacramento, will hold Episcopal Services in Central Hall on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.—The cars killed several hogs which were upon the track the other day. They belonged, we believe, to Mr. Bullard.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—R. P. Davidson, Esq., of Woodland, has been appointed a Notary Public by the Governor.

Negroes Attack a Greeley Procession.

CINCINNATI, October 8th.—There is widespread indignation over the riot last night, which at one time seriously threatened the city. There is evidence of its having been a preconcerted plan on the part of the negroes, in order to get up an excitement to influence the elections to-day in this State, and Indiana and Pennsylvania. Investigation shows that the negroes had been preparing all day, and laid in a large stock of ammunition. In the evening a large body of armed blacks assembled at the corner of Sixth and Broadway, where a church fair was being held. As the Greeley procession, which was largely composed of Irish from the Fourth Ward, was seen approaching, a negro speaker made an inflammatory speech to the excited crowd in front of the building in which the fair was being held. The procession, however, turned off its line of march at Fourth street, and proceeded down Broadway in an opposite direction from the negroes. Here the trouble commenced; a party of men and boys belonging to the blacks rushing upon them with shouts for Grant and Wilson. Blows were interchanged between some of the parties, when a gigantic negro, who was on the sidewalk, fired into the line. This shot was returned, and immediately five or six shots followed in succession. The confusion at this time was very great. Some in the procession broke ranks and ran, while others charged on the blacks, whose numbers had been largely increased, and drove them north of Broadway. During this time both sides appeared to be firing indiscriminately, the negroes shooting wildly as they ran. A party of about fifty negroes then rushed out of the armory on New street, armed with United States muskets, and in turn drove back the whites. The latter rallied, however, and the negroes fled to their armory and guarded all the approaches to the building. No attack was made upon the armory, and the police force appeared and restored order. Eighty or a hundred shots were fired. Strange to say, no one was killed, although a large number are badly wounded.

—NEW STOCK AT THE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—Having just returned from San Francisco we respectfully invite the people of Yolo County to call and examine our new stock of fall goods which we propose to sell at a fair profit, that we may be able to continue our business in this place. Please give us a call and oblige.

READ & WELCH.

Our Boys' Clothing cannot be beaten in the county. *

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—The teachers of Yolo County are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Woodland, Saturday, October 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to make preliminary arrangements for holding our annual County Institute. A full attendance is desired. Respectfully, G. N. FREMAN,

*12-2 Supt. Com. Schools.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs. *Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

BORN.

Near Buckeye, Yolo County, October 12th, to the wife of Levi Morris, (daughter of S. M. Harriman) a son.

Near Buckeye, October 16th, to the wife of Wm. D. Campbell, a Son.

In Woodland, October 18th, to the wife of H. C. Yerby, a Son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, near Woodland, October 16th, by Professor J. M. Martin, Mr. Clarence W. Bush, Cashier of the Bank of Woodland, and Miss Lucy J. Nelson, daughter of C. Nelson, Esq.

The luxuries of wedding cake and champagne in liberal quantity, were sent in with the cards. We trust a long and joyous life is before our young friends so happily united—that it will continue as bright during many long years as at its dawning—that nothing will occur to mar the happiness they now enjoy—indeed, that *all* will be well with them.

In Woodland, October 18th, by Elder Martin, Mr. John J. McKenna to Miss Fannie A. Tilly, all of Woodland.

The usual accompaniments came with the above announcement just as we went to press, for which our thanks are returned, with best wishes and the earnest desire that the fondest hopes of the happy pair may be realized in all their fullness.

DIED.

In Woodland, October 15th, Mrs. Mary Ann Kelley, wife of Hon. John M. Kelley, aged 42 years and 8 months.

The subject of the above notice was a daughter of Peter Smelser, and was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on the 15th of February, 1830. She emigrated with her father's family to Ralls county, Missouri, in 1840. In 1851, she was married to John M. Kelley, and remained in Ralls county till 1859, when they emigrated to California and settled in Yolo county, where they have ever since resided.

Mrs. Kelley was very highly esteemed throughout Yolo County, wherein she had resided so many years, and was well-known to all the earlier, as well as to very many of the more recent settlers. Her death was sudden and unexpected, so much so that her husband, who was in Colusa county, and their eldest son in San Francisco, although telegraphed for, could not reach home before the wife and mother expired. Terrible as death is under any circumstances, when it occurs as in this instance, it falls with crushing weight upon the suddenly bereaved, toward whom feelings of the deepest sympathy are manifested by this entire community. We know a void has been created in that happy family circle that cannot be filled, but the dear mourning ones have the consolation of knowing, as so beautifully expressed in the hymn sung at the funeral of her who has gone, that "Earth has no sorrows that Heaven cannot heal."

In Woodland, October 13th, Judge James H. Thompson, aged 62 years.

The deceased has resided in Woodland the past two years, and at the time of his death was filling the office of Justice of the Peace. He leaves a wife and a large family of children, several of whom are quite young. His death, though not entirely unexpected, was at last quite sudden, as he was on the street two days before he died. Judge Thompson was born in Kentucky, afterwards lived in Texas and other parts of the South, and came to California eight or ten years ago. He filled the office of District Attorney in Lake County, and has also been a County Judge. He graduated originally in a Medical College and practiced medicine for a time, but finally took to the law and became a practitioner, which he followed to the time of his death. Fortunately, there are grown up sons able to provide for the wants of the distressed family.

In Woodland, October 17th, Julius P. Dinzler, son of Adam and Barbara Dinzler, aged 12 years and 15 days.

Near Woodland, October 7th, 1872, Helen Ida, infant Daughter of B. S. and R. Chandler, aged 20 days.

At Knight's Landing, October 8th, 1872, Wm. Adams, aged 26 years.

Religious Services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Elder J. N. Pendegast. Services at the Chapel every Sabbath at 11 A.M. and 7.00 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Preaching every Sunday, in Central Hall, by Rev. S. R. Roboro, at 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. All are invited. Sabbath School immediately after the morning services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. W. S. Urmy, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9.30 A. M. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.00, and Class-meeting on Monday evening at 7.00 o'clock, at the Church.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Mass will be celebrated in the Court House, Woodland, at 11:30 A. M., on the first, third and fourth Sundays, and in Davisville on the second Sunday of each month.

Courts of Yolo County.

DISTRICT COURT—Hon. Lewis Ramage, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular Terms commence on the third Monday in May, September and January.

COUNTY COURT—Hon. J. A. Hutton, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular terms, on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

PROBATE COURT—Hon. J. A. Hutton, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular terms, same as County Court.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding the good foreign demand, there is no market—at least no buyers in the field—at Woodland. The nominal price is about $1 40 per cental. Different buyers in the county have in store probably 15,000 tons, besides a considerable quantity in the hands of farmers who have determined to keep it until it brings a better price, and wisely, too.

TO BE APPOINTED.—The death of Judge Thompson will necessitate the appointment of a Justice of the Peace for this Township by the Board of Supervisors to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term.

PROPOSED LECTURES.—Rev. W. T. Haley, of Gilroy, expects to be in Woodland within a short time, when he will deliver a course of lectures on "The Science of Man."

HOUSE TO LET.—Parties desiring to rent a small house can obtain one by calling on T. B. Reindollar. *

DO NOT NEGLECT A COLD.—Thousands have been carried to early and unnecessary graves by not resorting to some sure and reliable means of cure. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is offered as a cure of nearly half a century's standing, and is in all respects the best for coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping-coughs, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh. "Cold in the Head," Coryza and Catarrhal Headache, as hundreds of testimonials from well-known citizens and eminent physicians who have used it in their practice abundantly testify. It is mild, pleasant and uninritating. The proprietor offers $500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents.

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

At the Old Stand of Read & Magee,

(MAIN ST., WOODLAND.)

Dealer in

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
OILS,
PAINTS,
PERFUMERY,
COSMETICS,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
BOOKS,
STATIONERY.

BRANDIES, WHISKIES AND WINES

(Of the Purest and Best Quality)

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

A Complete Stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

And every article usually found in a First-Class Drug Store sold at reasonable prices.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully Compounded at all hours by a Competent and Practical Apothecary.

au10-3m

GREELEY & GRANT

Grand Ratification Meeting!

HORACE GREELEY,
Of New York
U. S. GRANT,
Of Illinois

For the Presidency,

—AND—

READ & WELCH,
Of Missouri,

FOR FINE CLOTHING.

All Clubs, Associations and Citizens in favor of Honesty and Good Clothing, are requested to meet immediately at their Store, on

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

SPEAKERS:

HENRY WILSON,
(Of Mass.) and
B. GRATZ BROWN,
(Of Mo.) In absence of the Speakers

READ & WELCH,

WILL DRESS THE CITIZENS!

With the assistance of

T. P. MAGEE.

au24-3m

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

No. 44 K street, between Second and Third,
jy20 SACRAMENTO. 13m

FOR SALE.

A LOT, one hundred feet front, on Fourth street, well improved with Trees and Shrubbery; a two-story house of nine rooms, well-finished, with Cellar and good Barn.

TWO LOTS ON MAIN ST.; either or all of them will be sold cheap; one-half on time.

One thousand dollars insurance on the house. Inquire at this office, or of

au10-3m J. H. HALL.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. s14-1y

AGENTS! $00 TO $20 PER DAY GUARANTEED. Specimens and full particulars free. Address WOOD'S LITERARY AND ART AGENCY, Newburgh, New York. se7

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil, At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

se14-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L, CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors,
Sash,
Casings,
Inside Finish,
Brackets, and
Scroll-Sawing.

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. se12-3m

LUMBER!

NEW DEALERS IN THE FIELD.

L. B. RUGGLES, JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

SUCCESSORS TO P. C. ROBERTSON,

—AT THE—

OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the Railroad,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

BUILDING

—AND—

FENCING LUMBER!

Fence Posts,
Shakes,
Shingles,
Doors,
Windows,
Blinds,
Laths,
Lime,
Hair, Cement, Plaster, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

au3-3m RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

NEW

Grocery and Variety Store!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Woodland and vicinity that he has opened a Grocery and Variety Store in the

GOOD TEMPLARS' BUILDING,

Four doors west of the Railroad, where he keeps a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Consisting of Spices, of all kinds, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Flour, Cornmeal Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Hominy, Bacon, Cheese, and, in fact, everything usually found in a first-class Grocery Store. Also,

RIBBONS, LACES, VELVETS, CORSETS,

Ladies' Paper Collars and Cuffs, Men's Paper Collars, Neckties, etc. Also the

NEW ALBUM MATCH SAFE!

All of which is offered cheap for cash.

A liberal share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

T. D. WILLIAMS.

Woodland, August 22, 1872. au24-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 25 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

jy13-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE.

Business pleasant, and pays better than any enterprise in the field. Agents make from $6 to $8 per day. Send stamp for sample and particulars. Address J. LATHAM & CO., 202 Washington St., Boston, Mass. se14-7t

E. Bynum & Co.,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

se7-3m

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

jy13-3m

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

Planing,
Scroll Sawing,
Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER.

General Jobbing, Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.

jy20-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

MAIN STREET, between 1st and 2d,

WOODLAND.

Real Estate Bought and Sold; Houses Rented; Rents Collected; Loans Negotiated on Real Property; Abstracts of Titles Furnished; Deeds, Mortgages and Leases written promptly.

Having resided and been constantly engaged in business in Yolo County for the last twenty years, we feel that we are quite familiar with the Situation, Soils, Titles, etc. of most of the real property in this and adjoining counties, and have superior advantages for securing purchasers, and for making sales.

To those who contemplate either purchasing or selling, a cordial invitation is extended to call at our office, and our time and endeavors will be earnestly devoted to their interests.

We call particular attention to our

TOWN OF WOODLAND PROPERTY.

We have for sale the most desirable lots, suitably located for business or dwellings, on wide streets, in the regularly laid out portion of the town, and near the new Railroad Grounds,

AT LOW PRICES.

AGENCY OF THE

PHŒNIX AND HOME

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

OF HARTFORD AND NEW YORK, AND

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

Of London and Edinburgh,

Associated to do business of Fire Insurance on this Coast for joint account, furnishing indemnity under any one policy secured by the

COMBINED ASSETS OF THE THREE,

Aggregating over $22,000,000.

Large lines can thus be written without the danger of non-concurring policies or the trouble of making several sets of proofs in the event of loss.

ALSO,

AGENTS OF THE

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Boston, Mass.

Assets, - $10,000,000.

AND THE

TRAVELERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.,

ASSETS, - - - - $2,000,000.

Persons desiring to Purchase or Rent Houses or Lots, will do well to call and examine before going elsewhere. se14-3m

Great Bargains!

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

—HAVE ON HAND—

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Summer Goods!

Which they are offering to sell at

FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN COST!

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambray Lawns,
Chambray Ginghams,

DRESS LINENS,

Piques,
Brilliantes,
Marseilles,

MUSLINS,

AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

Summer Poplins,
Japanese Silks,
Striped Shawls,
Lace Shawls,

LACE SACQUES,

—AND—

Summer Silks!

LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Gentlemens' Summer Clothing

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloths.

au25-3m

CARRIAGE AND WAGON

MANUFACTORY!

Elliott Brothers, Prop'rs,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS,

Opposite Gas and Water Works,

WOODLAND, CAL.

LIVERYMEN, FARMERS

AND TEAMSTERS

Will find my make of BUGGIES, SPRING and LUMBER WAGONS, the best in any market for their use.

REASONS WHY:

BECAUSE they have as good if not the best reputation at home. Each Wagon is pertect in all its parts.

BECAUSE my prices are as low as the lowest for first-class work.

BECAUSE I can furnish the highest home testimonials as to their durability and lightness of draft.

BECAUSE none but the best and most experienced mechanics are employed in their construction.

BECAUSE they are built upon scientific principles, combining the greatest strength with lightness of draft.

BECAUSE wherever introduced they are generally preferred by Liverymen, Farmers and Freighters.

BECAUSE they are made in a very DRY CLIMATE, and from that fact are far superior for service to those built in more moist or damp parts of the country.

BECAUSE I give rules for taking care of carriages.

First—The carriage-house should be apart from the stable, as the ammonia arising from horse manure will in a very short time destroy the varnish on a carriage, and then the owner ignorantly charges the carriage maker with using inferior varnish.

Second—In washing a buggy cold water should be used freely, so as to remove the dust and mud before using the sponge and chamois skin.

Third—Never turn the hose under or on the seat, for the water will loosen the canvass and glue, and cause the corners to give way and the body to go to pieces.

Fourth—To preserve the wood and save expense, the carriage should be kept thoroughly painted and varnished.

Fifth—I am better prepared than ever, to Paint, Ornament and Varnish Carriages, Wagons, etc. I have in my employ the best of buggy painters, and use none but the best articles of paints, oils and varnishes; the above in connection with my Paint Shop and Varnish Rooms, which are as good if not the best on this Coast, being hard finished and free from dust. I can, and have turned out as smooth, clean and nice finished jobs as can be done in the State.

Sixth—Those wishing to get their buggies, carriages, etc., repaired and painted, will do well to call at my shop and examine my superior advantages over other shops. I am willing to abide by the injunction, "by their works ye shall know them." I am willing that my work shall praise me; I ask no other endorsement. This endorsement I have had in past years; this I expect to merit and maintain in the future. ELLIOTT BROTHERS.

oc6-3m

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the

Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. au17-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

SEWING MACHINES!!

Having fitted up a REPAIRING SHOP in my store with Messrs. Jacobs, Meyerson & Co., Woodland, opposite the College, I am better than ever prepared to do Repairing on all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY &c., and respectfully invite a share of patronage in that line.

I also have for sale an article but little used on this coast, but which is a great favorite at the East. I refer to the

Domestic Sewing Machine,

Which I claim is the best Family Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Call and examine it for yourselves.

se28-tf M. W. HOWELL.

LARD OIL, MACHINE OIL, CHINA NUT OIL, Castor Oil, and other lubricating Oils, for sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE. (Read & Magee's old stand,) Woodland.

LINSEED OIL.—BOILED AND RAW—AND Paints and Varnishes in complete assortment, on hand and arriving at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

TOBACCO—CHEWING AND SMOKING—and Cigars, of the best brands, can be had at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE. (Read & Magee's old stand,) Woodland.

LEGAL CAP, LETTER SHEET, AND COMMERCIAL Note Paper, Legal Blanks, Inks, Pencils, and everything in the Stationery line kept for sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE. my18-tf

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC AT THE

BRICK STABLES,

(Opposite the Catholic Church)

With the best of stabling and feed for their teams. Horses will be well cared for by competent hands. Terms moderate. Please give me a trial. E. L. CLARK.

my4-tf

FOR

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE!

4,000

JUSTICE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

jy27-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS!

ALL KINDS OF

District School and College TEXT BOOKS.

For sale at Simpson's Drug Store,

au17-tf (Read & Magee's old stand.)

RANCH FOR SALE!

160 Acres, situated 4½ miles Southeast from Woodland, on Willow Slough, owned by THEO. DEMING. For further particulars apply to DR. RAY. se14-1m

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, October 19, 1872.

The Greeley Printers' Poem.

In the great Greeley procession, in San Francisco last week, the Printers' Club had a press working upon a truck as the long line passed over the route of march, and from it was thrown to the crowd the following poem written for the occasion:

SONG OF THE TYPES—BY A TYPO.

Sages! who bend 'neath a burden ripe,
Youths! where the rose still lingers,
Come list to the song of the rattling Type,
As it falls through the Printer's fingers.

In a dismal garret and dingy town,
Where the Rhine's blue waves are flowing,
Old Guttenberg conjured my spirit down,
And set my footsteps going.

But I burston the world like the morning sun,
And lighted its midnight hoary;
And though my long journey had just begun,
I have flooded the globe with glory!

I have torn down the castles of crime and sin,
I have opened the dungeons of sorrow,
I have let the glad radiance of freedom in,
And scattered the legions of horror.

I have broken the fetters that shackled the mind,
Restored to its strength and beauty;
And taught the proud princes that rule mankind,
The lesson that *Power is duty!*

I have rescued from prison the human soul,
And opened its inner portal,
Till it spurns indignant all human control,
And soars in its flight immortal!

In the realm of science I scatter light,
To the poor, bear hope in his hovel;
For never again shall the world in night,
In darkness and slavery grovel!

Let no scholar despair, no warrior quail:
Oblivion's scythe is rotten;
For no more shall the words of wisdom fail,
Nor the hero's deeds be forgotten.

The minstrel's strings shall not break again,
And Love shall be ever vernal,
For the maiden's vow and the poet's strain
Shall resound through the aisles eternal!

The old world shakes 'neath my giant tread,
And in vain strives to bind my pinions,
For my voice speaks doom, and my arm bears dread
To crumbling thrones and dominions.

Four hundred years their waifs I've heard,
And the cause of their dire alarm is,
That the pen is mightier than the sword,
And the TYPES *than a thousand armies!*

Thrice welcome to me is the Lord of the West
Where Franklin's simple story
Proclaims in type how a king's behest,
Was eclipsed by a *Printer's* glory!

And more welcome still be the radiant light
That tells through the world, as it glances,
How HORACE, the PRINTER, has won the fight
O'er Grant, and his guns and lances.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE Sacramento *Union* claims 2,000 majority for Coggins in the Second District.

JAMES O'BRIEN is the candidate of the so-called Workingmen's Union for Mayor of New York.

CHARLES O'CONOR is out in a letter about New York politics. He thinks reform an absolute necessity.

MORTON claimed Indiana for the Republicans by 30,000 majority. He is as false a prophet as some of the Pensylvania Liberals.

IF Greeley gains in Ohio, in November, in the same proportion that the Democrats gained on Tuesday last, he will carry the State by a rousing majority.

CARL SCHURZ seems in no wise daunted by the late elections. He is still confident in the triumph of the right, and has made new appointments for speaking in different States.

GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT, of Georgia, says the Empire State of the South did not put forth all her strength at the recent election. He thinks Georgia is good for 70,000 majority for Greeley.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* figures up 197 electoral votes for Greeley, a majority of 23, which includes Indiana. It says, besides this, that Greeley is almost certain to carry Illinois, which will give him a majority of 54. Hamilton county's great Liberal gain will be certain to affect other portions of Ohio, so that Greeley will carry it in November.

Historical Questions.

Does the Presidential history of the United States record a single instance in which the incumbent of the highest office in the gift of the people was a habitual frequenter of horse races. Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does this same history point to an instance where a President appointed all his relatives to office? Yes one, and one only; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it note a case in which a President was made a millionaire by the gifts of office-seekers? Yes one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it record anywhere the fact that the Presidential office enriched its incumbent? Yes one, and only one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it make mention of any President who held stock in stone quarries, from which all stone used on the government works at Washington was furnished? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Does it tell of any President who sought to carry State elections by force of the bayonet? Yes one; Ulysses S. Grant. See Gov. Geary's annual message in 1870.

Does it record the fact that any President, deeming the schools of the United States not sufficiently thorough in their system sent his son to Europe to be educated? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant.

Is it recorded anywhere in Presidential history that a convention comprised almost wholly of Federal officials renominated the tenant of the White House? Yes, one; Ulysses S. Grant

COGHLAN AND THE PRODUCERS.—Mr. John M. Coghlan has suddenly become a hot champion of the over-burdened producers, and advocates the cession of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company in order that they (the producers) may be protected from the middlemen in San Francisco. When the California Steam Navigation Company had a monopoly of the carrying trade of the northern part of the State they made money so rapidly that it was difficult to water their stock fast enough to keep it from rising in the market. They charged but $5 per ton on wheat from Chico in Butte County to San Francisco. The Central Pacific Railroad now charge $6.20. How much do they make! Nobody knows. Again freight on grain from Grayson, on the San Joaquin, was formerly $1 per ton; it is now $2. It can be proved that it costs more to move wheat from nearly every section of the interior than it did four years ago. Mr. Coghlan's constituents are principally agriculturists. They are overtaxed millions of dollars for inland transportation. Will the cession of Goat Island to the Central Pacific remedy this great evil? If not, will Mr. Coghlan explain how it can be remedied? The producer must first overcome the enemy at his door, and then the middlemen in San Francisco. Mr. Coghlan's explanation may do well enough for Mare Island employees. The actual producer can not be deceived with chaff.—*Sonoma Democrat.*

The Liberal Republican Platform—Adopted by the National Democratic Convention.

1. We recognize the equality of all before the law and hold that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of the States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order; for the State self-government; and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of party tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed; it is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the prosperity of republican government.

6. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again the post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not necessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and shall provide sufficient means to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; but, recognizing the existence in our midst of honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion upon the merits of the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

Great Bargains!

CLEARING OUT SALE

—AT—

Morris Hyman's,

WOODLAND,

Adjoining Porter & Co.'s Store.

Having on hand a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Hats and Caps,

I offer to sell all of these classes of Goods

Below Cost Price!

FOR 90 DAYS!

Parties will do well by giving me a call and convince themselves. I want to clear out the above articles to make preparations for opening a

Wholesale Grocery Store!

au31-3m MORRIS HYMAN.

Plantation Bitters

S. T.---1860---X.

This wonderful Vegetable Restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

ja13-1y

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT!

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Probably few articles ever had so extensive a sale, while none have been more universally beneficial than the celebrated MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Children, Adults, Horses and Domestic Animals, are always liable to accident, and it is safe to say that no family can pass a single season without some kind of an emollient being necessary. It becomes a matter of importance, then, to secure the best.

☞ Over three hundred livery stables, in the city of New York alone, are using the Mexican Mustang Liniment, in all of which it gives unusual satisfaction.

CAUTION.—The genuine is wrapped in a fine *Steel Plate* engraving with "*G. W. Westbrook, Chemist,*" and "Trade Mark, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT," engraved across the face of each wrapper. The whole bears the proprietor's private United States Revenue Stamp, and not a common stamp, as used by druggists.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO.,

ja13-1y3 53 Park Place, N. Y.

ARCADE RESTAURANT,

WOODLAND.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS COOKED TO ORDER.

M. FURNISS, late of the Capitol Hotel, has opened a Restaurant in the brick building ing opposite the College and one door East of Pryor's Harness Shop, where meals may be had at all hours.

REGULAR DINNER HOUR 12 O'CLOCK.

☞ Nice Sleeping Rooms have been fitted up—large, clean, airy and well ventilated.

au24-3m

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA CURE

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

se7-comly

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

au24-3m

FURNISHING AND DRESS GOODS!

Groceries and Provisions!

SILKS, MUSLINS, ALPACAS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, PAPER COLLARS, CARPETBAGS, TRUNKS, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, &c., &c.;

In fact everything in the line of

General Merchandise

Can be found at my Store.

"Live and Let Live." Quick Sales and Small Profits, is my motto. I am determined not to be undersold.

GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING;

You can be suited in price and quality of goods.

HENRY ARONSON.

Main Street, opposite Hesperian College. Woodland, Yolo Co., Jan. 28, 1872. se21-3m

CITY LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

FIRE PROOF.

BEAMER & FORD, Propr's,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Opposite Exchange Hotel.

FINE TEAMS, BUGGIES AND SADDLE HORSES TO LET.

Particular attention paid to transient customers and boarding horses. Good stabling and competent hostlers always in attendance.

se7-3m FORD & BEAMER.

FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

jy20-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints,

Oils,

Class,

Brushes,

Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

Woodland.

jy27-3m

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nails, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

IN EVERY STYLE!

Cordage, Blasting-Powder, Fuse, Amunition, Wood and Willow-ware

In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

au10-3m GRAY & WOOD.

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

Also, Sole Agents in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

HOERNLEIN & STOCKWELL.

☞ Office, one door south of Dr. Ray's office, near railroad, Woodland. au25-3m

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

oc12-3m

my25-1y

WM. TELL RESTAURANT

AND

LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

se1-3m HENRY RICKER.

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at

E. BYNUM & CO'S.

SELLING OFF!

CHEAP!

Retiring from Business!

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE PURCHASES.

S. HYMAN'S

IS THE PLACE!

Store Opposite the Capital Hotel,

WOODLAND.

As I wish to retire from the mercantile business, I have determined to offer my

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Etc.,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

And invite the public to

Call and Examine my Goods.

To any person desirous of purchasing my Stock entire, with the privilege of Renting or Leasing the Store, a splendid opportunity is offered. The whole stock will be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE.

The stand is one of the best in the flourishing town of Woodland.

Call and See.

S. HYMAN.

oc5-3m

THE VERY BEST for Family Sewing & General Work
Unequalled for Manufacturing purposes
Indispensable & Assistant in Every Household.
Simple, Durable & Effective
Possessing Special & Important Advantages over all others
GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
The Elastic Stitch.
Strong, durable and Admired by all.
Makes Stitch alike on both side of fabric
Either Side is Handsome
all the Latest Attachments
MACHINES Making one style of stitch will be exchanged for the other if the first choice does NOT SUIT.
Send for Price List and sample of Sewing.
R. G. BROWN, Agent.
116 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
CAL.

MARTIN MYERS,

ap6-m10 **Agent at Woodland.**

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

au3-3m **C. D. MORIN.**

SOMETHING NEW, HANDY AND SAVING:

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINT!

E. BYNUM & CO. are Sole Agents for the County for the sale of the above superior Paints—already mixed—in convenient packages, of All Shades desired. Anybody who can use a brush can do a first-rate job. Directions on the package. Samples to be seen at the Store. se7-3m

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. *Fifty cents per bottle.* Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharge from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—in Man, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, an strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp, to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

se7-1y

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

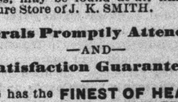
LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.

WOODLAND, Juhe 8th, 1872. se7-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,



Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the Furniture Store of J. K. SMITH.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the **FINEST OF HEARSES.**

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. se7-3m

The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs,* and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally.

se21-1y

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street,.....SACRAMENTO

oc12-3m

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Northeast corner

JACKSON AND KEARNY STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GREAT

Eradicator of Special complaints

—FORMERLY OF—

Lock Hospital, London,

Nine years in Sacramento, and the last ten years in San Francisco, has

Returned to Practice.

After devoting to the practice of his profession and the successful treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES

Forty Years of his Life,

He determined to retire from his profession and devote the remainder of his days to the quiet enjoyment of private life; but the constant applications from the suffering everywhere, calling him to their relief, finally determined him to visit once more the scene of his early triumphs, LOCK HOSPITAL, and to spend a year within its wards in familiarizing himself with all the

New Methods

Of treatment in that celebrated institution and then devote a few more years of his life to the alleviation of suffering humanity. He is again located at his old office, corner of Jackson and Kearny streets, San Francisco, where for ten years previous, his practice as a SPECIALIST resulted in the cure of all cases brought under his care. The Doctor's motto is: "Honorable and successful treatment and moderate charges to all."

My Plan is Purely Vegetable,

Destroying the disease and purifying the blood, so that there is no danger of secondary symptoms.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

And diseases arising from the use of Mercury, such as pains in the shin-bones, swellings of the different joints of the body, running sores, etc., and impurities of the blood, cured in a short time by the use of my VEGETABLE MIXTURES, known only to myself.

Seminal Weakness.

Should you be afflicted with any of the following symptoms, such as Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Nervousness and General Debility, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas and Depression of Spirits, Evil Foreboding, Self-distrust, and aversion to society, consult Dr. Tozer at once, and he will restore you to perfect health.

My Monthly Restorative Pills

Were never known to fail in giving relief in the cases for which they were recommended, and are to be obtained only at my office. Price FIVE DOLLARS, with full directions on each box. Sent by mail or express.

To Correspondents.

Patients of either sex residing in any part of the country, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. TOZER, can, by submiing a written statement of the case to the Doctor, receive all the attention and medicine necessary to effect a cure, without the necessity of a personal interview.

All letters strictly confidential, opened and answered by the Doctor himself.

Consultation, at the office or by letter, FREE.

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER,

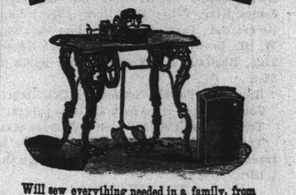
Cor. Kearny and Jackson sts.

San Francisco.

ENTRANCE ON KEARNY ST. jy20-3m.

THE

FLORENCE



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has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 632 Kearney street, corner of Commercial, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him.

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Crackers, of All Kinds,

Wholesale and retail. BOSTON BROWN BREAD hot every Sunday morning, delivered if desired. ☞ Balls and parties supplied on short notice. ☞ The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited. au17-3m

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The Stage for Cache Creek and Buckeye leaves Woodland at 8 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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Returns from all points same day.

oc5-1f A. S. HOUSE, Proprietor.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5. WOODLAND, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872. NO. 48.

The Happy Hour.

I.

The busy day is over,
The household work is done;
The cares that fret the morning
Have faded with the sun;
And, in the tender twilight,
I sit in happy rest,
With my darling little baby
Asleep upon my breast.

II.

White lids, with silken fringes,
Shut out the waning light;
A little hand, close folded,
Holds mamma's fingers tight;
And in their soft, white wrappings,
At last in perfect rest,
Two dainty feet are cuddled
Like birdies in a nest.

III.

All hopes and loves unworthy
Depart at this sweet hour;
All pure and noble longings
Renew their holy power;
For Christ, who, in the Virgin,
Our motherhood has blest,
Is near to every woman
With a baby on her breast.

MRS. M. F. BUTTS, *in Appleton's Journal.*

The Broken Goblet.

"Clara, are we short of goblets?"

Harry Thurber asked the question of his wife at the breakfast table. He was book-keeper in a down-town store, in reception of a fair salary, and had been married five years.

"Goblets!" repeated his wife, with a start; and her delicate, handsome features were wrought upon by something which resembled fear.

"Yes," added the husband, with emphasis, "I asked if we were short of goblets."

"You remember Harry, I told you a few days ago that we needed a few more."

"How many goblets, in mercy's name, am I to buy in a year?"

"Not many, Harry. You have bought only two dozen since we were married."

"And what has become of them?"

"They got broken."

"Broken! I should say so."

Mr. Thurber had split a muffin on his plate, and now looked for the syrup. He was very fond of maple syrup on hot muffins—for his wife's folk in the country sent him the purest and most delicate syrup to be found anywhere, and his wife could not be excelled in the art of cooking.

"Ah! how is this?" he exclaimed, as his wife handed him the syrup in a small glass pitcher. "Where is our syrup pot?"

"I am sorry, Harry—"

"How! is that broken, too?"

"Yes. Eva hit it with her elbow, while helping me to clear off the table last evening. Poor little thing! she has been sadly—"

"Great help you must have expected from a child like that!" ejaculated the husband, sneeringly.

Upon this, little Eva, a bright little child of almost four summers, cried that "she could help mamma, lots."

But Mr. Thurber was not to be turned from his bent:

"Goodness gracious!" he exclaimed, "if a man were made of money, he could not run such an establishment. You must remember, that times are not like they were three years ago;—things are almost double what they used to be. That syrup pot I paid one dollar for. My soul! I dig, and dig, and dig, and I'll never get a dollar ahead, if we go on in this way. Yesterday, it was a new meat platter—"

"Harry!" pleaded the wife, beseechingly, "the platter was not to replace a broken one."

"But I bought it, didn't I?"

"Yes."

"And next, goblets are wanted. Are those to make broken ones good?"

"Of course. But remember, that for five years—"

"O yes—I remember very well, that during the five years it has been nothing but break, break, break something all the time. And now it's a new syrup pot! Thunder! I'll buy an iron one, and see if that will stand the racket."

"Harry!" pleaded the wife, "you magnify the evil. I think there are very few families that break less rockery than we do. I am as careful as I can be; and I am sure that Eva is not at all destructive."

"And yet," retorted Harry, with unnecessary vehemence, "I find myself called upon alarmingly often to make good your breakages. I tell you, I cannot stand it."

Like all men who assume untenable positions, endeavoring to hold the same against reason and good sense, Harry Thurber became more and more indignant and harsh, as his wife interposed the gentle remonstrance of truth and necessity; until at length he arose from the table with the exclamation upon his lips that "a man, now-a-days needs to have an independent fortune if he thinks to marry, and keep house."

"Oh, Harry!"

"It's so, Clara!" Zounds! you don't have to earn the money. If you did, you'd be a little more careful."

"Careful of what?"

"Careful of what? My—of everything—of goblets and syrup-pots, and—Oh, bah! Smash away—break 'em up—tip over pots and kettles—rattle the glass, and shiver the china—it's all right;—I can pay for it. Oh, yes!"

Clara could make no answer to this speech, and gave way to the emotion which for a long time had been pulling at her heart strings. She covered her face with her hands, and burst into tears.

"Oh, yes!" cried Harry, "that's the way! That's a woman's argument! Oh, bother!" And with this, he seized his hat and hurried from the house.

Let it not be thought that Harry Thurber was willingly unjust, or inclined to fault-finding. On the contrary, he was naturally frank and honorable, and entirely free-hearted; but, like thousands of other men, he was swayed greatly by his emotions, and his emotions very often ran into wrong channels. He wended his way to his place of business under a cloud. He loved his wife dearly, and was never happy when he left his home with the shadow of ill-feeling upon the parting.

"Plague take it!" he muttered to himself, "a fellow can't stand this kind of a thing all the time. It costs too much to buy crockery ware just to break up."

So pleaded the evil spirit; but the spirit of consideration would have told him, that but very little of his substance was wasted by his wife. By-and-by his better nature found room for the expression of a passing thought. It was then that he remembered how harshly he had spoken to Clara—how harshly and foolishly.

"After all, the price of a few goblets is not worth the ill words I have spoken. And yet she might be more careful." (The enemy was arguing now.) "Times are harder now than they used to be. It costs me a great deal more to live. Every broken goblet counts."

By this time he was at the store, and under the pressure of business of the counting-room, his troubles were forgotten.

At eleven o'clock, he and Ben Lawson went out to get a glass of ale. Ben paid the bill. Ben was the entry-clerk, and was a jolly good fellow.

At three o'clock, the duties of the counting-house were closed, and Harry and Ben went out to dinner. It was Harry's turn to pay for dinner. As they entered the *cafe*, they met a mutual friend, and he was invited to join them.

It was a very nice dinner, and they washed it down with champagne. Harry was brushing the crumbs from his lap with the napkin, when he hit one of the delicately-cut and tinted glasses, and knocked it off the table.

"Put it in the bill," said he to the waiter. The event seemed to trouble him no more than might have resulted from the dropping of a pin.

The bill was brought—six dollars and seventy-five cents.

"That's seventy-five cents for the champagne glass," suggested Ben Lawson.

"Yes," said Harry.

"Egad!" said Ben, with a laugh, "suppose a man's wife was to break such a thing at home—wouldn't she get a lecture on carelessness?"

"And," added Bart Sawyer, the friend, who was a married man, "suppose one of our wives was to ask for six dollars, to be expended just as these six dollars have gone?"

"I fancy I see her getting it," returned Ben.

"And that isn't the worst of it," pursued Bart, who was free enough in the admission of his faults away from home; "how we do snap the poor women when they spend money. Yesterday, I found my wife with a new bonnet on. Fifteen dollars thrown away, I told her; and she had a good cry. And yet, to come right down to the honest truth, I suppose I spend more for wine and cigars, in the course of the year, than my wife ever thinks of spending for dress in the same length of time."

"Zounds!" exclaimed Ben, with an emphatic slap of his hand upon his knee, "you're right, Bart. We spend money for amusement without thinking; but when we come to pay our wives' bills, we count the cost."

"We pay them very much as we pay our taxes," added Bart. "What do you think, Harry?"

Harry Thurber had been reflecting; and when he looked up, the usual smile was gone from his face.

"You are right," he said; "this very morning I made a brute of myself at home over a broken goblet; and here I have spent enough for this dinner to pay for every glass that my wife ever broke in her life."

"But it won't do to tell her of it," said Ben.

"No," returned Harry, "but I think it would not be a bad thing for us all to shift the scene of fault-finding. Let us keep our frowns and complaints to keep company with our foolish expenditures, and save the sunshine of our free hearts for home occupation. For one, I am bound to try it."

"Egad, and so will I," responded Ben Lawson.

"Count me in," added Bart.

"Now mark," said Harry, impressively. "we are not to find fault with our wives on account of expenditure, until we have found occasion to reduce our own expenses within the limits of our absolute needs for comfort and convenience. If there is need of retrenchment, we will set the example, before we preach. Are you agreed?"

The other two answered in the affirmative.

"We will be checks upon each other," said Bart. "He that breaks faith, shall confess."

They agreed to this also.

The result was a most favorable one. There were no three happier families in the city from that time. There were three homes into which the spirit of discord seldom entered. And, furthermore, when the wives discovered that their husbands were really and manfully trying to lift their heads above the pressure of unnecessary expenses, they cheerfully seconded their efforts. They did it of their own accord, and they did it right willingly. And thus, imperceptibly, the very shoal and quicksand on which so much of domestic peace had been wrecked, became the grounds on which the hearts of husband and wife were united in a common cause—the cause which had in view a safer home, and better and happier life.

CHARACTER AND SUCCESS.

It is true that there is now and then a case of a life broken and baffled by circumstances, which the unfortunate could not prevent or remedy; but it is true, also, that such cases, as affecting men of well-developed minds, are exceeding rare. As a general rule, it may be affirmed that he who sits down and laments the condition to which adverse occurrences have brought him, and attributes his unhappy plight to causes entirely beyond himself, really owes it chiefly to his own indiscretion or weakness.

I do not care to have it understood in this connection that the success which should be secured by all earnest workers is artificial acquirement of money merely. By no means. Such success in the eye of him who "sitteth in the heavens" is insignificant. He often sees and smiles upon a triumph where men behold what they consider failure and disaster. The forces working unseen within a man's own spirit are often doing the most and the best for him—molding his character and life into harmonious adaptation, and giving him a clear outlook upon the world and upon the true purpose of existence.

The young man who sighs for pecuniary gain and deems himself hardly-conditioned because the incident of birth did not furnish wealthy parents, and influential business friends, and because he must commence life "at the bottom of the ladder," may be heard to complain with doleful countenance, "I have no chance." "No chance!" Has he not youth, strength, mental faculties susceptible of indefinite development, and a world teeming with suggestions at his elbow? "No chance!" and, with thirty or forty faculties in his head, each of which may be made contributory to his advancement, each an efficient co operator with his free and strong hands!

No chance to get worldly pelf! Need we mention the names of Law, Vanderbilt Astor, Girard, Longworth, Cornell, Peabody, Drew, Cooper? Doubtless these once regarded their chances as few and slim.

No chance to achieve greatness! Think of Matthew Hale, Mansfield, Burke, Peel, Woolsey, Whitfield, Stephenson, Samuel Lee, West, Eldon, Clay, Marcy, Phillips, Arkwight, Howe, Benton, Lincoln, and the hundred others whose chances for success lay not in their opportunities, but in their earnestness of purpose and unflagging industry.

There is no cross-cut to true success and honorable advancement. Surroundings may aid, but they cannot supply personal energy or confer mental capacity. If one would stand, like Saul, above his brethren, he must look to himself for the means of advancement, to his conscientious, unflinching, untiring well directed efforts. When the wagoner appealed to Jupiter to help in extricating his cart, which had stuck fast in the mire, Jupiter answered, simply, "Put your own shoulder to the wheel." There are too many young men in our American cities and towns who are found hanging round corner stores and taverns, chewing filthy tobacco, smoking bad cigars, frequently drinking poisonous, liquor, and when remonstrated with for their idleness, deplore their "bad luck" in being born poor, and unable to procure "paying" situations. If told to go to work and redeem their "luck" they feel aggrieved and insulted. Their "chances" must be brought conspicuously to their notice. The apples must be shaken from the bough into their very hands. Poor, purposeless souls! they have a "natural" dislike for *work*, but are willing to tread the downward road to ruin, it is so comfortable to do nothing!

The poor boy who picked up a pin on the sidewalk as he was going from a great banking house, saddened by the denial of his application for a humble place therein, illustrated in that very act of frugality the character which made him one of the most celebrated financiers of Europe. To be sure, much patient effort may be spent apparently in vain. This must be expected; but, though it does not bring the desired end, it is not lost. By no means; the experiences of failure may be rich in useful information, and, in after years, contribute to multiply one's success ten-fold.

The men who have achieved that success which the world calls great are not your brilliant universal geniuses, for such men do not often accomplish anything of important value, because they have no decision of character, no settled aim of life. A fair amount of brain development, with strong Firmness, Self-Esteem, and Conscientiousness, and good health, are a sufficient capital for one to make his way with. Having set some object before him, let him bend all his energies and consecrate all his powers upon its attainment, and success will be certain.

Here is the secret of a triumphant life: Decision of character, some definite object in view, steadfast industry.—RAY DENTON. *in Phrenological Journal.*

Future of San Francisco.

Prosperity continues to dawn upon us and the general business of this coast, as will be seen from even a cursory glance at our columns; while the future of San Francisco is indeed cheering. New York was two hundred and twenty-five years in reaching the magnitude attained by San Francisco in twenty-three years. Even after so long a period, New York could not boast either the commerce or wealth that San Francisco possesses to-day. With all her opportunities for European, South American and West Indian trade; with all her superior advantages of an immense and most fruitful back-country, and large navigable streams emptying into her superb harbor, which is the best and most accessible winter harbor on the Atlantic Coast, she had not, in the period stated, risen to the commercial rank possessed by San Francisco. Business transactions with Europe have been fostered and developed to nearly their fullest extent, and are confined within certain well-determined limits. Those with South America are still in their adolescence; while trade with the West-Indies has undergone rather a diminution than otherwise. The commerce of New York with the countries named has ripened to perfection, or nearly so, but that of the great Orient remains fresh and more tempting than ever. It is this traffic which has been the centre of attraction for all the maritime nations of the globe; it is Oriental trade which more than all others has enriched those who prosecuted it with vigor and judgment. So eagerly was it sought after, that England, to obtain its control, undertook and accomplished the subjugation of India; but it was an enforced and reluctant commerce gained at the point of the bayonet, yet of so lucrative a character that it has been one of the richest jewels in the diadem of the British Empire. It was to secure a share of Oriental traffic that Holland established her sovereignty over Java and Sumatra, and suffered herself to bear the insults and indignities of Japan. It was to obtain a monopoly of the opium trade, and to force that drug down the throats of the Chinese, that England declared war against China. It was on account of commercial interests that the French troops looted Pekin. All those clashings with Oriental nations left behind them unfavorable impressions of the Europeans, and it was not until the United States opened pacific negotiations with China and Japan, that the governments of those countries removed the bar of seclusion which had so long separated them from the outside world. An entrance once obtained, the door has been opened wider and wider, until the vast Orient, with its hundreds of millions of people and its illimitable wealth of resources, is actually inviting the United States to closer and more comprehensive commercial relations. It is especially to this country that the hand of amity has been extended. It is to this country that their youth are sent to be educated. . . . San Francisco will be the focal point of Oriental trade and commerce, of this there can be no doubt. Our steamship lines and overland railways have already initiated this condition of affairs, and even now the facilities obtainable are far short of the absolute requirement. In fifteen years San Francisco will rival the New York of to-day, and that city will have become the Atlantic-coast disseminator of Oriental produce imported by San Francisco, which will reciprocate by being the commercial factor for the disposal in India markets of Eastern and European fabrics. Take heed in time, and lay a sure foundation for the triumphant destiny which is inevitable.—*Commercial Herald.*

GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.—A French lady writes thus of the girls of the period: "I was at a reunion the other evening, where I saw a young American girl, not more than sixteen years old, who had just arrived in Paris. She had come all the way from San Francisco, accompanied only by a brother two years younger than herself, and seemed quite incapable of understanding the astonishment of the ladies who questioned her regarding her journey.

"'What! you traveled six thousand miles alone with your little brother?'

"'Yes, madam.'

"'And you were not afraid?'

"'Afraid! of what?'

"And there was that in her manner that showed she was already quite capable of taking care of herself.

"Where is the Parisienne who would venture to go from Paris to St. Cloud alone?

"Englishwomen have the same temperament and the same education as the American. It is not rare to see English girls who have been alone to the Indies and back. I once met in England a young girl, who, when I asked her what she went to the Indies for, replied, with the greatest *naivete*:

"'I went to find a husband, and did not succeed.'

"These young girls are much better armed against danger from libertines than are ours. While still quite young, they are taught to protect themselves. British manners allow young girls to have recourse to a thousand little insinuating ways to win a husband; but they know full well that, to attain their ends, they must make themselves respected, which they find it easy to do by confining their innocent *roueries* within the limits prescribed by true feminine modesty.

"But, once married, good-by to stolen glances, to gentle but expressive pressures of the hand, and all the rest. All their arrows are immediately quivered, never again to be withdrawn; the flirt of yesterday is to-day a staid matron. Her period of romance is passed. She immures herself within her own interior, as in a fortress, just at the time when French women begin to throw off restraint, and to feel that they are their own mistresses. In England, coquetry ceases at the time when it begins in France, which accounts for its being double the age on one side of the Channel that it is on the other."—*Appleton's Journal.*

PAPER CLOTHING.—The ingenuity of the Japanese in making all kinds of articles of paper has long been recognized, and it has lately been proposed to import their paper clothing for trial in this country. A writer in the *Christian Union* thus discourses on the variety of uses which paper clothing may be put to:

From paper fans, we shall go to using their paper handkerchiefs, and paper all-sorts-of-things. In Boston now they advertise paper suits of clothes for sixty-two and a half cents a suit. This is cheap enough, though if a person wearing one of them should get caught in a rain we imagine he would feel still cheaper. They ought to be cool and comfortable, especially if they are made of wrapping paper, but they would hardly keep their shape with the thermometer at ninety-five and one hundred. We are not informed what sort of paper they are made of, but they might be the means of disseminating a cheap literature; one could wear a small volume, so that he that runs could read. It would be economical to have the suits printed on both sides, so that they could be turned the second day, and a person could in this way wear a serial through the week, "to be continued" being stamped on the coat tail. On Sunday he could put on *good* clothes, with a sermon, or religious extracts from the secular papers, printed on them. There is no end to the variety in costume that can be attained in the use of paper, or the good that can be done. Business men will come down to their offices in the morning in a suit of the morning daily, cool and fresh; and sure that they have the latest, because the telegraphic news will be on their backs. They will thus be the means of spreading information wherever they go, to non-subscribers. Summer clothing will not hereafter get out of style, but it will get out of date, for a man's old suit will be at once recognized. Instead of being pointed at as having old clothes, he will be noted as wearing new ones. We are evidently only just in the beginning of our discoveries of the uses of paper.

A PALACE BUILT OF ICE.—In the year 1740, the Empress Anne, of Russia, caused a palace of ice to be built upon the bank of the Neva. This extraordinary edifice was fifty-two feet in length, sixteen in breadth, and twenty feet high, and constructed of large pieces of ice cut in the manner of free stone. The walls were three feet thick. The several apartments were furnished with tables, chairs, beds, and all kinds of household furniture of ice. In front of the edifice, besides pyramids and statues, stood six cannon, carrying balls of six pounds weight, and two mortars, entirely made of ice. At a trial from one of the former, an iron ball, with only a quarter of a pound of powder, was fired off, the ball of which went through a two-inch board at sixty paces from the mouth of the piece, which remained completely uninjured by the explosion. The illumination in this palace at night was astonishingly grand.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.—The Post Office Department has just completed the adjustment of salaries of postmasters not amounting to four thousand dollars per annum. The present adjustment shows that the increase in the postal business in some of the States has been enormous, and that some offices which the adjustment of two years ago allowed the postmasters' salary of only fifty dollars, per annum, have increased to such an extent as to now admit of a salary of over twelve hundred dollars.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks it may safely be asserted that Lowell Mason has been directly instrumental in teaching the rudiments of vocal music to a greater number of the people of America than have been taught in the same period by all other agencies combined.

ANECDOTES.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.—Here comes the music—two harps and two fiddles. There have been premonitory strumming and tuning in some hidden recess, and now they are here. First is the tuning; tum-tum, tee-tee, tiddle-iddle-tum, says one harp, and tum-tee-iddle says the other; while the fiddles answer whi-i-i-ine, we-e-e-eek; and now we're off. Twee-dy-iddle diddle and a dum-dum dum.

There is a distinction to be made between tuning and the regular playing, though all men are not gifted to perceive. When Ole Bull was giving a concert, report says, in a town in Maine, after performing one of his most brilliant variations, a man solemnly rose among the people, and said, "This audience would be pleased, sir, if you would stop *tuning* and go to *fiddling*." And *apropos* of the same, there is a story told of some Turkish magnate, who, visiting Paris, was taken to a concert. At the close of the first part, he expressed a desire to hear again the first piece which had been played. The orchestra began it. "No, no," he said, "that's not the one." Then they tried the second and third, but with no better success. At last they gave it up, and the concert proceeded. But when, after the intermission, all the orchestra fell to tuning their instruments, his face beamed with delight, and with the liveliest satisfaction he declared that that was the piece he so much desired to hear.

AN HONEST LAWYER (?)—You have heard of Counsellor Higgins, of the State of——, who died many years ago. He was exceedingly adroit in defending a prisoner, and would sometimes laugh down an indictment for a small offence. A fellow (one smith) being on trial for stealing a turkey, the counsellor attempted to give a good, humane turn to the affair. "Why, gentlemen of the jury," said he, "this is really a very small affair; I wonder any one could bring such a complaint into court; if we are going on at this rate we shall have business enough on our hands. Why, I recollect when I was in college, that nothing was more common than to go foraging. We used to have a good supper in this way. We did not get the poultry too often in the same place, and there was no harm done, no fault found." Notwithstanding this appeal, the jury convicted the prisoner.

After the court arose, one of the jury, a plain old farmer, meeting the counsellor, complimented him on his ingenuity. "And now, squire," said he, fixing a rather knowing look upon him, "I should like to ask you one question: which road do you take in going home, the upper or the lower?" "The lower," said the counsellor. "Well, then, it's no matter; I only wanted to observe that if you were going my way I would just jog on before you and lock my hen-house.

A SWEARING CLERGYMAN.—A good story is told of two prominent ministers of Newport, the favorite New England summer resort, which is too good to be lost. Rev. Dr. T., of the Trinitarian Congregational Church, and Rev Mr. B., of the Unitarian, being on the best terms, were one day invited to dine at the house of a mutual friend. Mr. B., for some reason failed to come, and some one at the table took occasion to remark upon his excellent qualities. "Yes," said the doctor, "he is a very fine man; but isn't it a pity he will swear?" "Mr. B. swear! What do you mean?" was the general exclamation from all sides. "Mr. B. is a very fine man," persisted the doctor, "but I am sorry to say he sometimes swears." Being pressed for an explanation, he finally yielded. Some time before, the two had been out fishing together, and as the Doctor stood on one rock, he heard some conversation between Mr. B. and a fisherman, who were at a little distance on another. The fisherman said, "I've got a d—— good bite." "*So have I*," answered Mr. B. "You see," persisted the Doctor, "that though Mr. B. is a very fine man, he will swear."

OUT FOR GOOD.—In a certain town in the north of England, not long ago, lived (and died) a worthy, well-known sculptor. A customer called one day at the works for the purpose of giving an order. Walking into the yard, he saw no one but a stolid-looking mason, who was busy chiseling a death's head and cross-bones. "Is Mr. Boeson in?" inquired our friend. "Naw," was the monosyllabic answer. "Never mind; I'll look in afterwards." A second time he made his appearance, put the interrogatory, and received the same answer. A third time he called, and found the same man still busy with the mallet and chisel. "Is Mr. Boeson in yet?" he again interrogated. "Naw." "Do you think he will be in soon?" The answer was conclusive: "Naw, aw dinna think he'll be in suin; Mr. Boeson's died!"—and the mallet and the chisel went on.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.—Mr. Smith's wife, who is an economical body, had sent a costly silk dress to a French dyer. The dyer himself brought the garment home, and unluckily, as it happened, met the husband of the lady at the door.

"Is madame within?" asked the Frenchman.

The husband, who is of a jealous disposition, replied: "And suppose she is, what do you want of her?"

"I am *dyeing* for her, sair," said the Frenchman, with unnecessary emphasis.

"You dying for my wife! Get out of the house, you scoundrel!"—and he had just raised his foot to kick the honest dyer into the street, when the lady made her appearance and set the matter right.

THE FOURTH.—Don Piatt, writing from the White Sulphur Springs, says: The paternal author of the belle here, it is said, the other day, shortly after his return to the Springs, was approached by a youth who requested a few minutes' conversation in private, and began—"I was requested to see you, sir, by your lovely daughter. Our attachment—" "Young man," interrupted the parent, briskly, "I don't know what that girl of mine is about. You are the fourth gentleman who has approached me this morning on that subject. I have given my consent to the others, and I give it to you. God bless you."

A FRENCHMAN, whose English was rather imperfect, heard a gentleman observe, with respect to the score of a game he was playing with others, "We are two to two." "Tu-tu-tu!" muttered the Frenchman, "what mean zat?" "Two to two, are you?" said one of another party, "why, we are two to two too." "Tu-tu tu-tu!" exclaimed the Frenchman—"what a language! Like ze horn of la belle France.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The people of New Mexico have voted not to est ablish free schools.

The last hops of the season have taken place at the watering places.

The Spiritualists propose to erect a college near Portland, Oregon.

During the past year, there were 100 deaths from starvation in London.

A bear weighing 900 pounds was recently killed in La Grande, Oregon.

Some 335,000 salmon were caught at the Columbia River fisheries this season.

A colony of 100 families is about to leave Kansas for Washington Territory.

In New Hampshire, the cranberry crop this year will be the largest ever known.

More than 30 inches of rain have fallen in the White Mountains, since May last.

England has 8,960 square miles of coal; North America, 100,528.

Seventy million codfish are annually caught off Newfoundland, and still the supply is inexhaustible.

The average cost of building a mile of railroad in the United States is 44,225.

Rome must be a pleasant place for hot-tempered people, as a murder occurs for every 750 inhabitants. New York can get away with one in every 500 of the population.

The homeward rush from summer resorts received forcible illustration in New York the other day, when more than 12,000 passengers, and 5,000 separate pieces of baggage were brought into one depot alone.

About 75,000,000 worth of fuel is burned yearly in the United States, and $100,000,000 worth of lumber used in building and manufacturing.

Apples are selling, within twenty miles of Boston, at 75 cents per barrel, to be picked from the trees. Cider, at the press, is 20 cents per gallon, and still falling.

A grocer being solicited to contribute to the building of a new church, promptly subscribed his name to the paper in the following eccentric manner: "John Jones (the only place in town where you can get eleven pounds of good sugar for a dollar), 25 cents."

There are manufactured in the United States a little over 2,250,000 packages of pins per annum. Each one of these packages should contain 3,360 pins; giving the enormous amount of 7,425,000,000 pins made annually. One factory alone, in Boston, turns out eight tons of pins per week.

The government is said to be acquiring a valuable stock of diamonds. Many attempts to smuggle them have been discovered, and the gems have been seized. Costly brilliants have been found in letters sent by mail, in boot heels, in cakes of wax and candy, and plugs of tobacco carried carelessly in the pocket.

Prof. Tyndal has perfected a new respirator for firemen, in which the solid particles of the densest smoke are arrested by films of cotton wool wetted with glycerine, and the most pungent gas by layers of charcoal. By this simple means firemen can remain within burning buildings for upwards of an hour at at a time, with safety and comfort, so far as their respiration is concerned.

Shakspeare was married at 18; Dante, Franklin and Bulwer, at 24; Kepler, Mozart and Walter Scott, at 26; Washington, Napoleon I. and Byron, at 27; Rossini, the first time at 30, and the second at 54; Schiller and Weber at 31; Aristophanes, at 36; Wellington, at 38; Talma, at 39; Luther, at 42, Addison, at 45; Young, at 47; Swift, at 49; Buffon, at 55; and Goethe, at 57.

Ancient and Modern Wealth.

If now-a-days a man is in possession of a million of dollars, he is almost worshiped. It is now supposed that the Sprague family, of Rhode Island, is one of the richest in the land. They have built a monument worth $100,000. Much is spoken of the fortunes of the Astors, Vanderbilt, Stewart, and the Rothschilds; but all their wealth lacks significance, compared with fortunes of olden times. Ptolemeus Philadelphus, in Egypt, had a fortune of $350,000,000. Cleopatra drank a glass of wine in which was dissolved a pearl worth $40,000. Stewart, in New York, built a house that cost $500,000. What a pittance! Cicero paid $1,500,000 for a country seat. Messala paid $2,000,000 for a homestead. Seneca, a philosopher, was worth $12,000,000. Tiberius left property worth $12,000,000,

Now-a-days, every one is astonished if a man gets in bankruptcy with $100,000. Julius Cæsar owed $14,000 before he had any office. Marcus Antonius owed $1,500,000 on his election, March 15th, and paid it off March 17th. Not enough, he afterward cleared $720,000,000. Now, if an entertainment costs $1,000, it makes old people's hair stand upright! What is this to old Roman times? Æsop, the poet, paid $400,000 for a single party. Caligula paid the same price for a supper. They drank old wines worth twenty dollars an ounce, and roasted pigs over fires made of nuts and raisins. The bedsteads of Heliogabalus were of pure silver and gold. Eighty thousand dollars were necessary to keep up the dignity of a Roman senator. Cicero and Pompeius once paid a visit to Lucullus. Nobody was at home, and it cost Lucullus $4,000.

The capacity of Rome's theatres was fabulous. The wooden theatre of Sharurus had 80,000 seats; the Coliseum, 87,000 seats, besides 22,000 standing-places. Rome had then between three and four millions of inhabitants. The Circus Maximus had room for 386,000 spectators. There were, at that time nine hundred public bathing-places. In the fifth century after Rome was plundered by the Germans and Vandals, Zacharias, a historian, reports from Rome 384 streets, 80 golden statues, 56,597 palaces, 13,052 fountains, 2,785 bronze statues of emperors and officers, 22 colossal horse statues, 41 theatres, 2,300 perfume stores, and 2,291 prisons. Thebans had paid for income duty in one year, six millions of dollars. Alexandria had a library of 700,000 volumes, at a time when manuscripts were rare and costly. Athens had the theatre of Bacchus, capable of holding thirty thousand people.

The editor of the Barrington *Courier*, who has evidently "been there," advises, that "as the cucumber season approaches, it will be well to rig up a match-box near the head of the bed."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.—Ammonia, or, as it is generally called, spirits of hartshorn is a powerful alkali, and dissolves grease and dirt with great ease. It has lately been recommended very highly for domestic purposes. For washing paint, put a tablespoonful in a quart of moderately-hot water, dip in a flannel dish-cloth, and then wipe off the wood-work—no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease-spots from any fabric, use ammonia, nearly pure; then lay white paper over the spot, and iron it lightly. In washing lace, put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot suds. Put in your silver-ware and wash, using an old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one table-spoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water, and stand them in the wind, or in a hot place, to dry. For washing finger-marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag, and make quick work of it. If you wish your house-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful will add much to the refreshing effects of the bath. Nothing is better than ammonia water for cleansing the hair. In every case, rinse off the ammonia with clean water. To which we would only add, that for removing grease-spots, a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol is better than alcohol alone; and for taking out the red stains produced by the strong acids in blue and black clothes, there is nothing better than ammonia.

WORK WITH PLAY.—Reflecting people are beginning to discover, that there are too many playthings invented for children—the thing is overdone entirely. Instead of being adapted to the few and simple wants of the expanding child nature, they are piled up about the juveniles just to excite their wonder; and they are made in this way precocious, forward and old. Childishness is expelled. The bloom is rubbed off. Young folks only wanted to be amused; and the surest mode of doing that, is to help them a trifle in amusing themselves. Instead, therefore of so many senseless toys, which are a matter of merchandise more than anything else, give a little girl her doll, her little utensils to learn to work in the kitchen with, and some other things, to lead her gently along in the love of domestic work. Housekeeping is to be her realm. As for the boys, a rake, hoe, spade, wheelbarrow, hammer, and a few more articles of such character, is what they require. A patch in the garden or field, where they can combine amusement with learning, is better than a dozen rocking-horses, or a floor covered with toy-cars and engines.

SACREDNESS OF MARRIAGE.—For the man and woman who purely and truly love each other, and are guided by the law of justice, marriage is not a state of bondage. Indeed, it is only when they become, by this outward acknowledgement, publicly-avowed lovers, that freedom is realized by them in its fullest significance. Thereafter they can be openly devoted to each other's interests, and avowedly chosen and intimate friends. Together they can plan life's battles, and enter upon the path of progress that ends not with life's eventide. Together they can seek the charmed avenues of culture, and, strengthened by each other, can brave the world's frown in the rugged but heaven-lit path of reform. Home, with all that is dearest in the sacred name, is their peaceful and cherished retreat, within whose sanctuary bloom the virtues that make it a temple of beneficence.

A HINT TO NURSES.—You know what a racket is caused even by the most careful hand, in supplying coals to a grate or stove, and how, when the performance is undertaken by the servant, it becomes almost distraction. If you don't remember, take notice the first time you are ill, or you have a dear patient in your care, or the baby is in a quiet slumber. Let some one bring on her coal-scuttle or shovel; and revive your recollection. Well, the remedy we suggest is, to put on coals in little paper bags, each holding about a shovelful. These can be laid quietly on the fire, and, as the paper ignites, the coals will softly settle in place. You may fill a coal-scuttle or box with such parcels, ready for use. For a sick-room, a nursery at night, or even for a library, the plan is admirable. Just try it. Besides, it is so cleanly. If you do not choose to provide yourself with paper bags, you can wrap the coals in pieces of newspaper, and have them ready for use when occasion requires.

A GOOD TABLE SAUCE.—Take one gallon of tomatoes; wash, and simmer in three quarts of water until nearly done. Strain through a sieve. Add two tablespoonfuls of each of these spices: ginger, mace, black pepper, allspice, and salt, and one of cayenne pepper. Boil down to one quart. Pour in one half-pint of best vinegar, and then pass the whole through a hair sieve. Bottle in half-pint bottles; cork and seal securely, and keep in a cool place.

When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

To remove proud flesh, take pulverized sugar, very fine, and apply it to the part affected. This is a new and easy remedy, and is said to remove it entirely, without pain.

Red rose-leaves, steeped in water, and used while warm for washing weak eyes, are an excellent and harmless remedy.

HIGH POSTAGE.—"When the postage was high," says a writer in *Temple Bar*, "letters were luxuries in which persons far above the condition of those who are called poor could not often indulge. We cannot give a better illustration of this than one we find in a letter addressed by Mr. Collins, the artist, to his brother, in 1816, when the landscape-painter was twenty-eight years of age. Collins was then at Hastings, and had invited his brother to come down from Saturday until Monday: 'The whole amount of the expense would be the coach, provided you put two biscuits in your pocket, which would answer as a lunch; and I would have dinner for you, which would not increase *my* expenditure *above tenpence*. I shall be at the place where the coach stops, for you, should you be able to come. Write me nothing about it unless you have other business, *for a letter costs a dinner!*'"

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

WHEAT—The receipts continue upon a liberal scale. They would be greater were ships in readiness to receive, but as they are not, shippers try to keep back purchases until their vessels are ready to take in cargoes, and thus save much extra expense in handling. The consequence is that at this writing buyers here and in the interior have been compelled to stop purchasing. They have withdrawn from the market. Prices are now nominal in consequence, and rates shade off from the highest point of the season, October 8th, Liverpool quotation, 12s 2d; price here for best White samples, $1 80@1 85; freight to the United Kingdom, 25 12s 6d; sterling bills, 50d.

BARLEY—There is less disposition to purchase for export, and prices ease off. 5,000 sacks coast, in lots, were placed at $1 10@1 15; some very dark parcels down as low as $1@1 05; bright Bay commands $1 12½@1 25, according to weight. A few parcels of very choice new bright Brewing sold on time at $1 27½@1 30. The market at the close favors the buyer.

OATS—The market flags for want of export buyers. A few choice Oregon sold at $1 80@1 85; and for Bay, about 2,500 sks taken for the local trade, in lots, within the range of $1 50 for Black; $1 55@1 75 ₱ ctl for White.

CORN—But few samples offered. The trade very small. White, $1 35@1 70; Yellow, $1 60@1 65 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—The new crop arrives very sparingly. Quotable at $2@2 05 ₱ ctl.

RYE—There is but a light demand, and few sales at $1 75@1 87½ ₱ ctl.

BEANS—The supply is ample to meet trade wants, and prices are lower. We quote small white at $2 75; Pea, $2 75; small Butter, $2 75; large do. $4; Bayo, $3@3 25; Pink, $2 75@3 ₱ ctl.

POTATOES—Sweets have declined to 75c@$1. Cuffey Cove, Pigeon Points, and other choice qualities, $1 50@1 90; fair to good, 1 50@1 75 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Are a shade lower; 1 12½@1 15 ₱ ctl.

HAY—Supplies are less free; small cargoes command $10@17, which is an advance.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The mill price of the first is $20; outside rate, $18@19. Middlings, $22 50@25, according to quality.

HOPS—The crop is turning out nicely. Buyers are however scarce and prices lower—say 20@25c for good to choice new.

HIDES—Quotations remain as heretofore, with a good demand. Dry, 17@19c; Salted, 8@10c—outside rates for city.

TALLOW—Rates are steady, with sales, in lots, of 15,000 lbs at 6¾@6¾c.

WOOL—There is a lessened inquiry for Fall, and prices for fleece inclined to favor the buyer. Sales for the week, in lots, 250,000 lbs at 18@20c for choice fleece long staple; medium do, 14@16c; burry and dirty, 11@12½c. It is said that several buyers left for the Australian Colonies per Idaho, to be in season for the next clip.

BEESWAX—Is now very quiet and scarce at 37@37½c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Best quality Los Angeles and San Diego sells at 20@25c, and other kinds at 10@15c in the comb; strained, 10@15c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—Is in moderate demand and quite plentiful at our quotations. We quote: Hens, $8@9; Roosters, $5@7 50, as to size; Spring Chickens, $4@5; Ducks, tame, $8@10; Geese, tame, $12@15 ₱ doz; Turkeys, 20@22c ₱ lb; Hare, $3@4; Doves 75c@$1 ₱ doz; Wild Ducks, $1 50@4; Wild Geese, $3@4; Quails, $1 75@2.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter of choice quality is scarce, good is plentiful with fair demand. We quote choice California fresh roll Butter at 45@50c; firkin do, 25@32½c; packed roll in brine, 25@37½c. California Cheese is in light stock, selling at 12@13½c. Fresh California Eggs are scarce and in good demand at 50@52½ ₱ doz. The last Oregon Eggs received found a ready sale at 40c; Eastern are selling at 23c, with light stock on hand. Eastern Cheese jobbing at 14@16c.

CATTLE, ETC.—Poor meat plenty; good meat scarce. We quote slaughterers' prices as follows: Beef, ₱ qr, 5@8c; Mutton, 5½@6c; Lambs, 8@9c; Calves scarce at 8@10c ₱ lb. Hogs on foot are selling at 5¾@6¾c; do dressed 8@9c ₱ lb.

London Biscuit versus California Crackers.

Nothing tends more forcibly to illustrate the great advantages growing out of the employment of labor-saving machinery than the fact that our hard-bread and cracker market has heretofore been supplied with a certain class of these articles from the Liverpool bakeries. This remark applies, of course, only to those delicate and fancy brands which require nice and complicated machinery for their manufacture. But when we consider the cost of freights out and back, the length of time required to make the round trip, the importance of having these commodities fresh from the oven, and the apparent simplicity of the process used in making them, it seems incredible that a traffic such as this ever could have sprung up. It has been cause for wonderment that our wool and leather should be suffered to go abroad, there to be made up into wares, and brought back and sold to us with freights and duties added; but that our flour should also go through a similar process, is what few are prepared to believe. Yet it is really the fact, that we annually pay many thousand dollars for fancy crackers, imported from London and Liverpool, one-third of the amount consisting of duties. The wholesale prices of these crackers, which are brought in hermetically inclosed cans, range from 25 to 30 cents per pound.

It is a satisfaction to know that an end is likely soon to be put to a practice so little creditable to our business sagacity and habits of thrift. The California Cracker Company, on Battery street, have recently imported from England a full set of mixing, kneading, and cutting machinery, adapted for the manufacture of these fancy crackers. It performs the entire work without any manual labor; executing it, at the same time, with an exactness and finish not attainable with the human hand, however skilled or careful. This is the only set of apparatus of the kind in the United States, and cost the company—freights, duties, and appendages included—over $13,000. A new and improved oven to go with this machinery has also been erected at a cost of $7,000; an outlay of considerably over $20,000 having been incurred in fitting up and furnishing the apartment devoted to this new arm of the establishment. This company, although they have been in operation here over two years, doing a large and increasing business, scarcely felt warranted in making such costly improvements on leased premises; wherefore they purchased the property—a double two-story brick building and basement—three months ago, paying the sum of $40,000 for the same. The building is large, substantial, and well-suited to the business, and located conveniently to the principal shipping of the port.

The extent of their business may be judged of, from the fact that they give constant employment to 85 hands, divided into two sets, the works being run day and night. They now use up 100 barrels of flour every 24 hours—a quantity that will be increased by one-half when the new machinery gets to work. Besides a set of old-fashioned ovens, two of the style known as Reel Ovens are here employed. This consists of a large brick chamber, reaching from the basement to the second story, in which revolve ten arms with shelves attached, upon which the dough is placed. The latter is baked, and ready for removal, with each revolution of the reel, which stops neither day nor night. The economy of fuel here is remarkable, only 700 pounds of anthracite coal being required to keep one of these huge ovens heated 24 hours. They are also exceedingly cleanly, being free from any soot or smoke. Prodigious is the quantity of hard-tack "reeled" off from one of these ovens in the coarse of a day. The entire machinery of the establishment, including the elevator, is driven by a 35 horse-power steam-engine, located in the basement.

This company have heavy contracts with the Government for supplying the army and navy with all needed stores in their line, the annual quantity furnished the navy being 350,000, and the army 150,000 pounds. They also supply large quantities of hard-bread and crackers to the merchant and whaling fleets, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company being one of their largest customers. To China and Japan, South America, and the islands of the Pacific large consignments are constantly being made, the country and city trade also absorbing very considerable quantities daily.

The sums paid to their workmen amount to nearly $50,000 a year. The business of the concern requires eight teams to be kept running steadily, delivering goods and hauling flour, boxes, etc. The box bill of the company averages about $3,000 per month, exclusive of barrels, sacks, tin cans, etc. They are their own importers of such leading articles as they require from abroad—the principal of these being carbonate of soda, oil of lemon and other essence, cream of tartar, and carbonate of ammonia. Besides a great deal of sugar and syrup, large quantities of butter, lard, and milk are required here daily, helping our dairymen and several other local interests materially.

It is by availing of opportunities like this, and introducing the more costly and highly perfected machinery and labor-saving inventions of older countries, that we are to build up new domestic industries and advance those already established, looking to a home market and our production of the raw material, and our great natural advantages, to protect us against the greater experience and lower wages of older communities. In so promptly and efficiently filling an opening of this kind, the California Cracker Company have evinced commendable enterprise, as well as what we believe will prove a sound business policy; and it is to be hoped that other of our manufacturers will in like manner exert themselves to introduce improved methods and machinery, that we may be further relieved from dependence on foreign sources of supply for commodities that could as well be made at home.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Why is a newspaper like an army? Because it has leaders, columns, and reviews.

There is a town out west called Random. A resident of the place being asked where he lived, said he lived at Random. He was taken up as a vagrant.

Some women have no memory. When they want to remember a thing, they should write it down, and stick it on the looking-glass.

A proprietor of a "soothing syrup" frankly says, "After the baby has taken a bottle of it, he will never cry any more."

EPIGRAM ON A DANDY.

A dandy is a chap that would
Be a young lady, if he could;
But as he can't, does all he can
To show the world he's not a man.

A Leavenworth editor sat down in a reserved seat already occupied by a hornet. He stands up when scissoring his editorials, now.

A good many reasons have been given why a ship is, by common consent, designated as of the feminine gender. Another has just turned up. No, it isn't because she is in stays, nor anything of the kind. It is because so much attention has to be paid to her rigging.

A scholar in one of Danbury's schools being asked a rather difficult question, hammered at it for a while without success, and then pettishly inquired, "Am I hot or cold?" A moment later, he was quite hot.

A NARCOTIC.

Doctor—"Look here, Mrs. Caudle, don't give him any more physic. A good sleep will do him more good than anything."

Gudewife.—"Eh, Doctor, if we could only get him tae the kirk."

A Connecticut paper says, "At present, two-thirds of the population of Peduenoc pass Sunday fishing for muskrats with shot-guns. This is the way the other third knows when Sunday comes."

"Here, waiter!" said a gentleman, as he was about leaving a hotel, "here is twenty-five cents for you. I give it you because you have attended to my fire so well." "Thanks, your honor! may you live long, and may I have the making of your fires hereafter!"

A lady, who asserts that her opinion is based upon a close observance, says that men, as a rule, regard their wives as angels for just two months, namely—a month before marrying her, and a month after burying her.

"Madame!" said a French priest to a free-thinking lady, in a railway carriage, who persisted in annoying allusions; "you assert to know the Bible from cover to cover; I wish, then, to imitate Balaam, who remained silent when his traveling companion spoke."

Sewing-machine agents are getting to be as great pests as the life-insurance agents and lightning-rod men. We read of a farmer, on the road between Charlton and Wooster, Mass., who, having been terribly annoyed by drummers, put up a sign, "No sewing-machines wanted here. Got one." It was no use; the next drummer wanted to see the machine, "and perhaps he'd hitch up a trade." So the farmer put up, "Got the small-pox here." That worked well for a while; but then came along a drummer frightfully pitted with the small-pox, who smilingly said, "Seein' you've got it bad around here, they've put me on this route."

The Boston Library.

The following is from the Boston *Globe*:

"Probably the most liberal public library in the world is the Boston public library. It invites every citizen, whether he be a scholar or a porter, to its ample shelves; and it says to the instructed and uninstructed alike, "We will supply you with whatever you want." The trustees make no pretensions to decide what the people shall read. Such fastidious scholars as George Ticknor and Edward Everett came early to the conclusion, that it was ridiculous to make their own tastes the standard of popular taste; and they likewise early adopted the system of inviting student and hod-carrier alike to state their respective wants, promising to meet all reasonable demands. If an Italian scholar heard of a new edition of Dante, which shed a little additional light on the darkest passages of the 'divine comedy,' the book was imported for him, and for the like of him. If a boy in our public schools thought the supply of "Oliver Optics" deficient; if a novel-reader considered that there was not a sufficient number of the stories of Mrs. Southworth or Mrs. Stephens on the shelves to satisfy the public need—all either had to do was to record his complaint, and the defect was remedied. Our public library is a circulating as well as reference library; the classics of all literatures can be 'taken out' as freely as the flimsiest fictions; and as the City Council has always three of its members in the Board of Trustees, to watch after the popular interest, there is no danger that the money of the city will be spent exclusively for any particular class of readers. The comprehensiveness of the plan is shown in the fertility of its results. The Boston public library has only a single competitor, which still keeps a little ahead—the Congressional library at Washington; but as the case is one of a single city contending with a nation, we need not be much mortified that there are a few more thousand books in Washington than in Boston. This mortification is very much lessened if we compare our alcoves devoted to English, French, Italian and Spanish literature, with the corresponding alcoves in the library at the Capitol. For the purposes of the general scholar, there is no library in the two continents of America, north or south, which can compare with the Boston public library.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The corn and tobacco crop of Russia is very good.

The French Academy gives prizes for virtue.

The widow of Balta, the late President of Peru, who was assassinated, sailed from Aspinwall on the steamer Ocean Queen, for this port, on the 5th inst.

Paris newsboys are to be uniformed in dark blue, and their unkempt hair is to be crowned with caps of scarlet cloth, similar to those worn by the Neapolitan boatmen.

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria offers a reward of 100 florins to any one who saves a human life in Austria or Hungary.

In the Trappist monasteries, in England, there is no flesh-meat, no fish, no butter, eggs, wine, brandy, or whisky, and not a word of speech all the year round, They read nothing not written by the saints.

Egypt has not been neglected by our countrymen abroad this season: and American excursions to the Holy Land are now quite frequently expatiated on in the London newspapers. Brother Jonathan in Palestine is a funny sight.

Vast deposits of the best anthracite cosl have lately been discovered in Alaska. It burns readily and brilliantly, and is so pure and hard, that a wet cloth may be rubbed vigorously over it without soiling.

In Germany, children go to school at seven o'clock in the morning, and do not leave until four in the afternoon. A half an hour at noon is regarded by Dutch schoolmasters as ample time for urchins to destroy a bit of black bread, and drink a cup of Adam's celebrateo ale.

Quite a large and influential American colony has established itself near Hamburg. They have quite a respectable club, and entertain now-and-then among themselves, in true American style, especially in summer, when the city is particularly attractive and brilliant.

Dresden is increasing in population, and extending its area very rapidly; and the period is not far distant when it will rank among the largest of European cities. As a place of residence, to people of means it has almost innumerable advantages and attractions.

"The Pope he leads a jolly life," according to the old song. Contrariwise, it is said, that one reason of Pius IX.'s long life and good is doubtless the simplicity of his table, and his abstinence from everything he finds injurious. He scarcely allows any condiments in his food—excepting, however, tomatoes, of which he is so fond, that he almost gives the order which a Florentine gentleman always promulgates on the arrival of a new cook: "Be sure that you put tomatoes in everything but the coffee."

Under the new system of voting by ballot in England, voters who cannot read are put through an elaborate ceremony, the presiding officer marking with a pen on the ballot the name of the candidate the illiterate voter wishes to vote for, the voter holding the top of the pen. Electioneering agents have great difficulty in training stupid voters so that they will be sure to put the mark in the right place, no one being allowed to enter the booth but the voter.

PERSONAL.

Grace Greenwood is in Michigan, and has the asthma.

Anna Dickson in will deliver an address at the New York State fair.

The King of Burmah's wife having died, he secludes himself and occupies his time in staring at a lot of skulls and other ghastly objects. He also causes the late Queen's food to be placed for her daily, and requires that she be spoken of as sleeping, not dead.

M. Thiers ordinarily dresses in a suit of black broadcloth, frock coat and decidedly ancient trowsers. He wears an old fashioned New England high shirt collar, and invariably carries an umbrella or cane, upon which he leans while shuffling along the Bouleyard.

While in Paris recently, Madame Nilsson-Rouzaud held two receptions at the hotel, which were attended by nearly every notable person in the city, Brother Jonathans included.

October 16 is the date fixed upon for the marriage of the Emperor of China, and great preparations are being made among high-toned Celestials for the great event. Jenkins has promised to be present and "do" the ceremony.

There are three exiled sovereigns—Napoleon, ex-emperor of France; Isabella, ex-queen of Spain; and Francis, ex-King of Naples—who might have held a conference simultaneously with that of the three sovereigns at Berlin and that of the International Society at the Hague. The dethroned monarchs would represent history, or the past; the enthroned monarchs would represent reality, or the present; and the Internationals would represent prophecy, or the future.

Rowland Hill once preached in aid of a certain meritorious institution. At the conclusion of the sermon, just before the plates were handed for the collection, he made this short address to the congregation: "From the great sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances and in the strict attention you have honored me with, there is one thing I am afraid of—that some of you may be inclined too give too much. Now it is my duty to inform you that justice, though not so pleasant, yet should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore, as you will all immediately be waited upon in your respective pews, I wish to have it thoroughly understood that no person will think of putting anything into the plates who cannot pay his debts." It is needless to say that these remarks produced an overflowing collection.

GOLDEN RULES FOR HUSBANDS.—There is an article afloat in the papers entitled "Golden rules for wives," which enjoins on the ladies a quiet submission to their husbands' wills and whims. But the art of living together in harmony is a very difficult art; and without confuting the positions of the author of the aforesaid rules, we offer the following as a substance of what a wife likes in a husband.

Fidelity is her heart's first and most just demand. The act of infidelity a true wife cannot forgive; it rudely breaks the ties that bound her heart to his, and that tie can never more exist.

The first place in her husband's affections no true wife can learn to do without. When she loses that, she has lost her husband, she is a widow, and has to endure the pangs of bereavement intensified by the presence of what she no longer possesses. There is a living mumy in the house reminding her of her loss in the most painful manner.

A woman likes her husband to excel in those qualities which distinguish the masculine from the feminine being, such as strength, courage, fortitude and judgement. She wants her husband to be wholly a *man*. She cannot entirely love one whom she cannot entirely respect, believe in, and rely on.

A wife dearly likes to have her husband stand high in the regard of the community in which they reside. She likes to be thought by her own sex a fortunate woman in having such a husband as she has. She has a taste for the respectable, desires to have a good looking front door, and to keep up a good appearance generally. Some wives, it is said, carry this too far, and some husbands we know, are dangerously complaisant in yielding to the front door ambition of their wives. But a good husbnd will like to gratify his wife in this respect, as far as he can, without sacrificing more important objects,

Perfect sincerity a wife expects, or at least has a right to expect, from her husband. She desires to know the real state of the case, however it may be concealed from the world. It wrings her heart and wounds her pride to discover that her husband has not wholly confided in her. A man may profitably consult his wife on almost any project; it is due to her that he should do so, and she is glad to be consulted.

Above most other things, a wife craves from her husband appreciation. The great majority of wives lead lives of severe and anxious toil. With unimaginable anguish and peril to their lives they become mothers. Their children require incessant care. "Only the eye of God watches like a mother's," says Fanny Fern in that chapter of "Ruth Hall" which depicts with such power and truth a mother's agonizing anxieties. And besides her maternal cares a wife is queen-regent of a household kingdom. She has to think, and plan and work for everybody. If, in all her labors and cares, she feels that she has her husband's sympathy and gratitude, if he helps her where a man can help a woman, if he notices her efforts, applauds her skill, and allows her deficiencies, all is well. But to endure all this, and yet meet with no appreciating word, or glance or act from him for whom and for whose she toils and bears, is very bitter.

A wife likes her husband to show her all due respect in the presence of others; she cannot bear to be reproved or criticised by him when others can hear it. Indeed, it is most wrong in a husband thus to put his wife to shame. We cannot help secretly admiring the spirit of that French woman, who, when her husband had so wronged her, refused ever again to utter a word, and for twenty years lived in the house a dumb woman. We admire her spirit, though not her mode of manifesting it. Husbands owe the most profound respect to their wives as the mothers of their children. No man has the slightest claim to the character of a gentleman who is not more scrupulously polite to his wife, than to any other woman. We refer here to the essential of politeness, not its forms; we mean kindness and justice in little things.

A wife likes her husband to be considerate. Unexpected kindness and unsolicited favors touch the heart. she appreciates the softened tread when she is sick; she enjoys the gift from a distance, and everything that proves to her that her husband thinks of her comfort and good.

Husbands, reflect on these things. Your wife has confided her happiness to you. You can make it unspeakably wretched, if you are ignoble and short-sighted. Let the contest between husband and wife be this—which shall do most for the happiness of the other.

JOHNSON'S PORTABLE FENCE.

This California invention, which was on exhibition at the State Fair held at Sacramento last month, and received the first premium, deserves the attention of land owners and ranchmen not only in this State, but throughout the whole country. This style of fence is built of ordinary fence-boards, in sections of any desired length. It is connected by locks, also made of boards, which are so arranged that it can be turned to any angle. The fence is supported by triangular braces, which need not be buried at all in the ground, but can remain standing on the surface. The stability of the whole fence is proof against storm or the incursion of cattle. The brace has a base of four feet, that is, two feet on either side of the fence. The inventor claims that it can be built for much less than the cost of an ordinary board fence, where the posts are sunk in the ground. He also claims that the base of the braces that support the fence will hold it in its place against any wind that prevails on this coast or continent. On this coast, where there is so much overflowed land, where posts sunk in the earth are not kept in their places in consequence of moisture or dryness of the earth, it is peculiarly practicable, and on rocky, hard ground, where sinking posts is next to an impossibility, it is of equal value and importance. The fence can be constructed at any place where lumber can be obtained, and shipped nearly as compact as the lumber itself before the fence is made. Two men can build from twenty-five to thirty pannels in ten hours, and can set in place over one mile of it in the same length of time.

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WALDEMERE (Bridgeport, Ct.), Oct. 28, 1870.

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SAN FRANCISCO, November 20, 1869.

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